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PRICE TWO CENTS.

STUDENTS CHEER PROF. LOWELL, NOW HEAD OF HARVARD

President Eliot's Successor
Meets His Class in Govern-
ment for First Time Since
Nomination to High Honor.

ADDRESSES THE MEN

He Urges Undergraduates to
Work With Him in Order
to Help the College—Will
Continue Football.

A part of Harvard's student body showed its appreciation of the choice of Prof. A. Lawrence Lowell to succeed President Eliot as head of Harvard University, this morning when he met his class in government for the first time since his nomination.

The new lecture hall was nearly filled, for to the 400 men who regularly take the course were added perhaps 100 more who had come in to hear what Professor Lowell might say in regard to his politics as president of Harvard.

As Professor Lowell entered the room at 9 o'clock he was enthusiastically greeted by hand-clapping, and when he went on to the platform the whole body rose. A "long cheer with three Lowells" was called for and given with a will, probably the first time in a college course that cheers have formed a preliminary to a lecture.

For 1 minute before beginning his regular lecture he spoke to the students in a serious way of their duties as college men, also expressing his thanks for the reception which they had given him. He said in part:

"Gentlemen, I can't say how grateful I am for this; it means a great deal to me. I believe the office to which I have been nominated—I have not been elected yet—is the most important in the United States. I believe that the future of the country is in the hands of its young men, and that the character of its young men depends largely upon their coming to college. And in college I believe their character depends not merely on being instructed, but mostly on their living together in an atmosphere of good fellowship."

"I do not want you to believe all the things about my plans which are printed in the papers. I am not going to instruct the faculty to abolish football, or to have the students study between

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What Professor Lowell Said to Students

I believe the office to which I have been nominated—I haven't been elected yet—is the most important in the United States.

The future of the country is in the hands of its young men, and the character of its young men depends largely upon their coming to college.

I am not going to instruct the faculty to abolish football, or to have the students study between meals or anything of the sort.

I have made no statements as to my plans and am not going to make any until those plans can be put into action.

MALTA WELCOMES AMERICAN SHIPS

VALETTA, Malta.—The battleships Wisconsin and Kearsarge arrived here today, en route to Algiers.

The Illinois started with the Wisconsin and Kearsarge, but received a wireless from Rear Admiral Sperry at Naples directing her to proceed to Messina.

MARSEILLES.—Messages received by the port authorities today say the battleship Georgia will arrive here tonight and the Nebraska, Rhode Island and New Jersey tomorrow.

At the request of the American authorities no official functions will be given though every effort will be made to give them a good time. The officers and men will be given the freedom of the city.

MACLEOD STATE COMMITTEE HEAD

The Democratic state committee came together in a love feast at the Quincy House this afternoon and named the Hon. Fred J. Macleod of Cambridge, a former state senator from that city, as chairman of the committee for the coming year. As was expected, there was not the slightest semblance of a contest over the selection of a leader, all of the 31 committeemen present being of one mind, and a motion that the secretary cast one ballot for the committee was speedily carried.

ASKS STOCK ISSUE.

Fayette B. Curtis this morning presented the petition of the Old Colony Railroad Company to the railroad commissioners for an approval of an issue of 5000 shares of additional stock. He presented a statement by which it appeared that there was charged to construction and improvement account by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, prior to the last issue of additional stock, \$1,006,571.

San Francisco Rises Beautified From Her Bed of Ashes

Golden Gate
Chinese
Build New
Settlement
at Nob Hill



San Francis-
cans Are
Proud of
Their Reju-
venated City

Old Lines Have Been Ad-
hered to, So That Original
Contour Is Now Pre-
served.

SAN FRANCISCO has "returned." If any one doubts that fact it is only necessary to say that the accompanying pictures were not taken before the earthquake and fire, but since the rebuilding was accomplished. The two views are of the downtown business district, the heart of the city, which has resumed its normal pulsations without apparently being the worse for the fiery ordeal through which it passed.

How complete the rehabilitation is may be imagined from the fact that during one of the halts in the festivities given in honor of the Atlantic fleet a marine accosted a citizen and asked to be directed "to the place where the fire was."

"You've been marching through it for the last two hours, my boy," replied the San Franciscan.

True enough! The new Market street has been so carefully divested of traces of the disaster, and such amazing fidelity to the landmarks of the vanished city has been displayed, that a casual visitor, innocent of knowledge of local conditions, might never suspect the



SAN FRANCISCO AS IT LOOKS TODAY.
Upper picture shows general outlook of business district—Lower view is looking toward the bay, with the old ferry building in the distance.

thrilling stories which the ground he stood on could tell him, might it speak.

In the background of the smaller picture, the needle-like tower at the edge of the bay denotes the Ferry building, where the boats for Oakland, Sausalito and other trans-bay points tie up. This building is a relic of the "old" San Francisco, having stood practically unharmed.

The larger picture gives a more intimate view, in which any one who had his

last look at San Francisco previous to April 18, 1906, would find many a familiar object. The tall building with the dome-like top near the center is the Call building, which stood like a sentinel through everything and which is another heritage of former days. The next highest structure, the one with a mansard roof, close to the Call, is the Chronicle. Market street runs between these buildings, and a very short distance down this thoroughfare, to the left of the Call, is the magnificent new Palace Hotel, on the

Grim Marks of Devastating
Earthquake and Fire Dis-
appear in Glory of the New
City.

site of its namesake, one of the first buildings in the city to be destroyed.

San Francisco has always stood for the very latest in architecture and ultra-modern conveniences. In the new San Francisco this characteristic is even more marked than it was in the old. There is nothing of the temporary or makeshift in the make-up of the reconstructed city. In spite of drawbacks there has been an enormous concentration of effort, and capital has not been lacking for the work.

The common purpose seems to have been to locate as near as possible to the former place of doing business, and this disposition has affected even the Chinese, who have reestablished themselves in a new Chinatown under the shadow of Nob Hill, although plan after plan was mooted for locating this feature of San Francisco elsewhere.

It is a venerable maxim that "there is no sentiment in business," but the business world of San Francisco has been animated by a strong sentiment that has impelled it to build up its new fortunes on the ground where it made its old.

As a result the aspect of the city as a whole is not radically changed, in spite of the fact that Fillmore street is now, and probably will remain for a long time, a busy retail thoroughfare; but the whole of San Francisco is newer, brighter, fresher than before.

ONE COUNCILMAN TO TWO DOZEN VOTERS NEWBURYPORT PLAN

Representative Fogg Presents
Remarkable Petition to the
House for Revision of the
Present City Charter.

TWO DEPARTMENTS

Bill Provides for Executive
and Legislative Divisions of
Government, Mayor and
Aldermen.

A remarkable proposition to give the city of Newburyport a new city government, the legislative department of which would consist of 146 councilmen was made by Representative Fogg of that city in the State House of Representatives today in a petition for legislation. The city itself had a population of 14,675 in 1905 and the registered voters in 1907 numbered 3345. The proposal would provide for the election of one councilman by every 24 41-146 voters of the community.

Representative Fogg has put his recommendations for a revision of the present city charter in the form of a bill, which accompanies his petition.

The bill provides for executive and legislative departments of the city government, the executive department to consist of a mayor and four aldermen, and the legislative to consist of 146 councilmen, to be elected at large for terms of three years each. The mayor and aldermen are each to be elected for terms of two years.

The legislative body, to be known as the representative council, is given power to elect a city clerk, treasurer, collector, auditor and assessor, and to fix the compensation of the mayor and aldermen, after the year 1910, in which the salary of the mayor is to be \$1200, and that of the aldermen \$800 each.

The representative council is given the powers of towns, and the city is bound by its acts to the same extent that towns are bound by the action of their town meetings.

The board of aldermen is given authority to elect a city marshal and other police officers, a superintendent of highways, a city solicitor, a board of registrars of voters, a tree warden, and

(Continued on Page Two.)

KING AT PRISON WORK TOMORROW

Convicted Financial Agent
Spends First Twenty-Four
Hours in State Prison in
Solitary Confinement.

Gen. Benjamin F. Bridges, warden of the state prison at Charlestown, said today that the prison work at which Cardenio F. King would be put had not been decided.

The warden says these details are not gone into until after a prisoner has finished his first 24 hours of solitary confinement, when these matters are discussed with him. King will probably be set to work in one of the shops tomorrow.

King, the Boston financial agent, convicted of larceny, was sentenced by Judge Schofield Wednesday for a term of not less than 10 nor more than 14 years.

Judge Schofield took the bench at 4:15 p. m., and almost immediately King's counsel, Herbert Parker, addressed the court on the motion which he had filed Monday, asking for a stay of execution. The motion was denied by the court without comment.

King for the first time since the matter came up took the stand and made a statement to the court. He said that he had not intentionally wronged any one.

Immediately on the issue of the mitimus King was committed to the state prison.

The probable exceptions that will be taken to the supreme court, are the refusal of the court to quash the indictment and to compel the district attorney to elect upon which of the several indictments he wished to go to the jury.

ENGLISH LABOR CHIEF IN BOSTON

Keir Hardie, the noted labor leader of the British Parliament, will address the Economic Club tonight.

Hardie is a Socialist of the most uncompromising Marxian type. He has risen from a worker in the mines to one of the leading political thinkers of England.

"Do you think President Taft will be able to curb the trusts?" he was asked in New York.

"President Taft is an honest man, but he is undertaking the impossible. There's but one way to curb the trusts and that is to buy them out," he said.

SEEKS HOMES IN FLORIDA FOR VICTIMS OF SICILY'S QUAKE

The Duke De Litha Plans to
Colonize His Vast Estates
in South and Asks Italian
Government's Aid.

FARMS ON SHARES

PARIS.—The Duke De Litha, owner of vast estates along the Miasska river in Manatee county, Florida, declared today that he would make a colonization offer to many survivors of the Italian earthquake.

"I shall give 500 families two farms each out of my Florida holdings," he said today, "on the condition that they farm one piece of land for themselves and the other for me."

"The support of the Italian government has been asked in my colonization scheme, but even should it refuse its aid, I shall go ahead with it. I am confident that a new Messina will arise within two years more beautiful and more prosperous than the old."

The duke is an Italian of great wealth.

FAMOUS TOPEKA HOTEL IS BURNED

TOPEKA, Kan.—Fire early today destroyed the Copeland Hotel, headquarters of politicians in Kansas, causing heavy loss. Thirty persons are known to have been hurt and several are unaccounted for.

The fire broke out at 4 a. m. and spread so rapidly that there was no time for escape by the stairways. Guests jumped from the upper windows and many escaped in their nightclothes.

Among the most seriously hurt are A. W. Smith, Mrs. W. Morgan, wife of the editor of the Hutehinson News; C. W. Murray, Kansas City; and Bent Murdock of Eldorado, one of the best known men in Kansas.

CITY PAID DAMAGES TO MANY.

The report of the city council committee on claims, issued today, shows that during 1908 112 persons were awarded damages for personal injuries as a result of defective streets and sidewalks and other causes. In all, 329 cases were acted upon.

MASSACHUSETTS' DAUGHTERS HOLD RECEPTION TODAY

First Function of New Year
Includes Tea and After-
noon of Music at the Hotel
Brunswick.

The Daughters of Massachusetts had their first function of the new year this afternoon in a reception and tea at the Brunswick.

The guests of honor were Lieut.-Gov. Louis A. Frothingham, ex-Gov. and Mrs. J. Q. A. Brackett, Mayor Hibbard and Mrs. Hibbard and Lieut.-Gov. and Mrs. John Abner Mead of Vermont, who came to Boston to be present at the function.

The rooms at the Brunswick were beautifully decorated with the national and state insignia and with flowers.

There was a short musical program, consisting of several songs by Master Clyde Raymond Close, the boy soprano of St. Paul's Church, and piano accompaniment by his instructor, Prof. George Mendall Taylor.

The Daughters of Massachusetts is a literary, patriotic and social society composed of 100 well-known Massachusetts women. The membership is never allowed to rise above this number. There is no ancestral qualification except that the members shall be Massachusetts born, but the society counts among its members many women prominent both in the D. R. and the D. A. R. Most of the officials of other well known women's clubs are also members of the Daughters of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Austin C. Wellington is president of the Daughters of Massachusetts.

Miss Pauline Mackay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Mackay of Bay State road, will be married to Bruce Donald Smith of Chicago at the Arlington Street Church this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Miss Mackay is widely known as an expert golf player, having figured in many championship matches.

Mr. Smith is well known as a golf player, having been a contestant on links over which his prospective wife was playing at the same time.

MAYOR DESIRES PROMPT REPORTS

An order was sent from the office of Mayor Hibbard of Boston to the heads of all the city departments today, instructing them to be prompt in submitting annual reports. The mayor states that, according to the report of the finance commission, the reports from the various departments have been several months late and he desires this state of affairs remedied.

PROPOSE A STATE BOARD TO WATCH NEW YORK CITIES

Governor Hughes' Adherents
in the Legislature Intro-
duce Two Very Interesting
Measures.

A THREE-MAN PLAN

ALBANY, N. Y.—Measures to establish a state commission of three members, to have power of investigation of the administration of any city or county, has been introduced in the Senate and Assembly.

Senator Travis of Brooklyn introduced the state commission bill in the upper house and Warren I. Lee, also of Brooklyn, introduced it in the Assembly. As both are rated as strong Hughes men, the proposed bill is causing considerable speculation among legislators.

The bills if enacted into law would give sweeping power to the three members of the commission. It is proposed that they be named by the Governor; that they be appointed for six-year terms, expiring in 1911, 1913 and 1915; that they receive salaries of \$8000 a year.

It is provided that the commission may, upon request from the Governor

EARL OF GRANARD WEDS MISS MILLS

King Edward's Master of
Horse and Daughter of Mr.
and Mrs. Ogden Mills to
Make Home in London.

NEW YORK.—Earl of Granard, King Edward's master of horse, and Miss Beatrice Mills, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, of the family of New York bankers, were married this afternoon in the Louis XV. ballroom in the Mills mansion, by Monsignor Lavelle, of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The bride was given away by her father, and the Hon. Donald Forbes, brother of the groom, was best man. The couple will spend their honeymoon at Stantsburg, the Mills country place, and will sail for Europe Feb. 2.

The value of the wedding gifts approximated \$500,000, including a check for \$100,000 from the bride's grandfather, D. O. Mills, and a mansion in London, the gift of the bride's mother.

Miss Mills is one of the famous Mills twins, the other of which married Henry Carnegie Phipps. Miss Beatrice met the earl when she was introduced in London society several years ago by her aunt, Mrs. Whitlaw Reid.

Granard, whose full name is Bernard Arthur William Patrick Hastings Forbes, eighth Earl of Granard, succeeded to the earldom at the death of his father in 1889. His mother was the daughter of the 12th Baron Petre, one of the oldest families in England.

FIRE DAMAGES HARVARD ROOMS

A fire which was discovered in a room on the third floor of Westmorley Court, a Harvard dormitory on Bow street, Cambridge, early this morning did damage amounting to about \$500 in two rooms. The fire started in room 36 on the third floor and burned into the room below. It is believed it started from sparks from a fireplace igniting a feather pillow. The rooms in which the fire started were occupied by Herman Voorhes of Philadelphia, F. W. Pollard of Boston and W. C. Clark of New York, all freshmen.

HARVARD CREW HAS BEEN DELAYED

The practise of the Harvard varsity crew has been delayed owing to the illness of Capt. W. R. Severance, who has been at the Thomas Rosch private hospital for over a week. He will be taken to his home in New Bedford today or Friday.

In the meantime the crew is holding itself in readiness for active training, but it is probable this will not be commenced until Captain Severance is ready to report for duty.

COURT UPHOLDS PROHIBITION.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Judge Thomas G. Jones of the United States court for the middle district has held the Carmichael prohibition act, under which the state is operating, constitutional.

SUFFRAGISTS AT SACRAMENTO.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Suffragists through the capital in anticipation of the introduction of an equal suffrage bill, 600 advocates being expected within the next few days.

Weather Forecast

Observations in Boston at 8 a. m.: Temperature 15 degrees; snowing; wind north, 12 miles an hour. High tide at 4:40 a. m. and 4:47 p. m.

Following is the forecast:

New England and local—Occasional snow in north, rain or snow in south portions and warmer tonight; Friday continued unsettled, probably with rain or snow; warmer; light to moderate easterly to southerly winds. Minimum temperature 22 to 26 degrees.

SECRET SERVICE HAS DISCOVERED MANY BIG FRAUDS

Justification Found by Some Observers for Its Use by the President in Less Restricted Manner.

The facts respecting the secret service and the action of Congress in putting a very narrow limitation on its use, as they appear in the President's message of Jan. 4, and in the official debate which took place in the House last May, are the subject of an article in the Outlook, which says:

"A secret service was organized during the civil war. It has been an agent of the government ever since that time.

"The entire expense of the secret service last year was \$135,000; the saving to the government in a single prosecution for one fraud was \$100,000.

"When the sundry civil appropriation bill came before the House an amendment was inserted in the bill providing that no money should be paid to any member of the secret service detailed by the treasury department for the use of any other department.

"In the debate the object of this amendment was perfectly frankly avowed by Mr. Tawney, who introduced it and advocated it. It was to prevent any regular systematic secret service work except in prosecution of counterfeiters and in protecting the person of the President. For other detective work the departments, it was contended, must either employ outside help or come to Congress for a special appropriation."

After some further description of the attitude of Congress and the message of the President relative thereto, the Outlook adds:

"Two questions are before the country for decision:

"First, was the President correct in saying, 'The chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated'?"

"The other and far more important question is, 'What does the country want Congress to do about the secret service?' This notion that the government, whenever it has reason to suspect a fraud in the postoffice, or an office, or pension office, can pick up a detective on the street corner for the service strikes us as ludicrous. The notion that there is no occasion for any secret service to detect such frauds strikes us as somewhat worse than ludicrous, in view of the greatness of the frauds that have been discovered.

"And the notion that congressmen ought to be exempt from all suspicion, and therefore from all possibility of investigation, strikes us as ill supported by past history, in view of the fact that two Senators and three Representatives have been convicted of corruption during the last seven years. In our judgment, the whole country ought, if it understands the facts well, to indorse the President's conclusion."

FARMERS WANT TO SHOOT DEER

A recommendation will soon be made to the Legislature by the state board of agriculture for an amendment to the laws protecting wild deer, and will give the farmers of the three western counties of the state the right to shoot deer and keep for their own use the meat during any time of the year.

The amendment is to be proposed as a remedy for the damage which it is alleged the deer are doing to the fruit trees.

From the testimony presented at the meeting of the board Wednesday afternoon, the agriculturists of Franklin, Hampden and Berkshire counties are in a bad way from the overplus of deer.

"They come upon our premises in the night," one man explained, "and in the morning we find our orchards ruined."

TUG SAVES WIFE FROM SEA VOYAGE

Mrs. John L. Allenson of Salem lingered too long in saying good-by to her husband, who was sailing on the Cymric Wednesday for Liverpool, and was carried down the harbor by the steamer.

Captain Finch signalled for a tug, and when the Vesta steamed alongside a 40-foot ladder was raised to the side of the liner from the deck of the tug.

Mrs. Allenson slowly climbed down the ladder while sailors on the Cymric steadied her by means of a rope looped around her shoulders. Mrs. Allenson was landed at Long wharf.

BUYS FITCHBURG LIGHT COMPANY

FITCHBURG—Papers have been drawn up by which a controlling interest in the Fitchburg Gas & Electric Light Company passed into the hands of Tenny-Royce Companies, which already control other electric and gas plants in this state and elsewhere.

The syndicate has a total capitalization in excess of \$5,000,000.

IRISH IMMIGRANTS LEAD.

Irish immigrants landing in Boston exceeded all others last year, according to the inspector. There were 9845 from the Emerald Isle. Italy was second with 9034 and England third with 5765. Poles fell off 90 per cent, Greeks 80 per cent, Hebrews 70 per cent. Arrivals for the year were 32,659, a decrease of 47,580 from 1907 figures.

Mrs. Eddy Receives A Grateful Tribute From Concord Church

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 8, 1909. Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, Brookline, Mass.

Dearly Beloved Leader—At the annual meeting of the members of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Concord, N. H., held Jan. 7, 1909, the following resolution was unanimously adopted—

Resolved: That we, the members of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Concord, N. H., assembled in annual meeting in the beautiful church edifice which is the generous gift of Mary Baker Eddy to us, desire to and hereby do express our appreciation of and deep gratitude for such a Leader and friend as she has been to us, and we pray that divine Love may bless her and the noble and unselfish work which she is so faithfully doing for mankind.

Lovingly yours in behalf of the church,
ANNA MEEHAN,
EVA MOORE CLARK,
MARLAN W. HERING,
Committee.

OLD SCHOOL BELL TO RESUME DUTY

"Grads" of Boston English High at Reunion and Feast Tonight Will Hear Again Its Clarion Tone.

President Charles H. Brigham of the English High School Association, will call the 300 members of that body together tonight at the Boston City Club, where they are to enjoy a reunion and banquet, with the old bell which Head Master Thomas Sherwin used to summon the pupils to their desks 50 odd years ago.

It had been the purpose of the committee to bring together famous men who attended the school prior to 1893, and 35 classes will be represented. At least three head masters, Edwin P. Seaver, Robert E. Babson and John F. Casey, will be present.

The Rev. William G. Babcock, now a retired Dorchester clergyman of the class of 1835, will be the oldest living graduate present, but among the other old-timers who will attend are John W. Lindzee of the class of 1837, Charles E. Alexander and Curtis Guild, Sr., of the '40s, and others who attended the school upwards of a half century ago. The class of 1873 leads with the largest number in the list of alumni who will attend.

Among the invited guests and speakers are: Headmaster John F. Casey, J. Pierpont Morgan, graduate of the school and grandson of the Rev. John Pierpont, one of its founders; President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University; Lieut.-Gov. Louis A. Frothingham, Mayor Hibbard, Prof. Henry E. Clifford of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; members of the state and city governments, the school board, masters and teachers of the English high school.

LOWELL TO HAVE COMFORT STATION

LOWELL—Lowell's Board of Trade proposes a public comfort station, to be located near the East Merrimack street canal. The plan has been submitted to the Lock and Canals Company and the engineers of that company have the matter under consideration.

The annual meeting of the board of trade will be held Jan. 20, and it is expected that the membership will pass the 400 mark at that meeting. The board is becoming a cosmopolitan body, as men of all nationalities are joining and the smaller storekeepers are among its members.

LABOR BUREAU OPENS IN LOWELL

LOWELL, Mass.—Mayor Brown's municipal register or city free employment bureau opened at city hall this morning. It was established in accordance with his pre-election promises and is intended to do away with all political favoritism, for all heads of departments must obtain their workmen through its agency.

Mayor Brown tells the aldermen and councilmen to refer all persons looking for work to the municipal register and city merchants are invited to use it.

DRY GOODS MEN TO GIVE BANQUET

The New England Dry Goods Association will hold its annual meeting and banquet at the American House next Tuesday evening at 5.30 o'clock. The association intends to broaden out in many ways during the current year, Pres. J. C. B. Smith says.

The election of officers and other important business will be taken up at this meeting. Dinner will be served at 6 o'clock, after which Bernard J. Rothwell, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and James J. Storrow will speak, and Hon. Guy A. Ham will deliver the organization on "Municipal Politics."

PROVIDENCE TRADE OFFICERS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—At the annual meeting of the Providence Board of Trade held Wednesday evening the following officers were elected: President, Frank O. Field; first vice-president, Henry A. Carpenter; second vice-president, Joseph Fletcher; treasurer, John G. Massie.

ROOSEVELT RIDES SEVENTEEN HOURS TO REFUTE CRITICS

He Takes Horseback Journey of Greater Length Than the Three-Day Army Test and Shows No Fatigue.

WASHINGTON—Apparently suffering no ill effects from his 100-mile horseback ride of Wednesday, President Roosevelt was at his office bright and early today. To one of his callers he said that he could easily do it again today if necessary.

Surgeon-General Rixey, who was in the party, was at his office at his usual hour and showed no signs of fatigue or soreness. It was noted, however, that Dr. Grayson, another of the party, seated himself carefully in the heavily upholstered chair at the navy department.

The President's feat in covering 100 miles with four relays of horses, in 17 hours, with an hour and a half off for luncheon, is regarded by him as a sufficient argument that the prescribed test of 90 miles in three days for army and navy officers is not unreasonable. Although it was to be expected that the President, who rides every day, would suffer no weariness, it was pointed out today that neither Butt nor Grayson was in training. They ride very little, and both of them argue that if untired men could accomplish the 100 miles under such adverse conditions in 17 hours, any army or navy officer ought to be able without difficulty to cover 9 miles in 21 hours' riding, spread over three days.

Although it was to be expected that the President, who rides every day, would suffer no weariness, it was pointed out today that neither Butt nor Grayson was in training. They ride very little, and both of them argue that if untired men could accomplish the 100 miles under such adverse conditions in 17 hours, any army or navy officer ought to be able without difficulty to cover 9 miles in 21 hours' riding, spread over three days.

CALL WALTHAM MEN FOR "TRIAL"

WALTHAM—Supt. of Schools William D. Parkinson, E. P. Smith, treasurer of the Waltham Gas Light Company; Charles E. Getchell, treasurer of the Waltham Emery Wheel Company, and Dr. John W. Willis have been summoned to appear at a mock trial before Judge Luce, Jan. 21, to give evidence against Rep. Frank L. Barnes of Waltham, who is alleged by certain of his friends to have stolen fowl from a henyard on Weston street.

The complainant is Alexander Starbuck, editor of the Waltham Free Press Tribune, who alleges that the representative entered his hen-coop and stole a rooster.

The facts of the case will be presented at the "mock trial" to be held on the occasion of the annual ladies' night, Jan. 21, in Hovey Hall, under the auspices of the Waltham Business Men's Association.

Judge E. T. Luce of the Waltham district court will preside at the trial while Clerk D. J. Roberts of the local court will act in that capacity at the mock trial. Col. A. V. Newton of Worcester will appear as counsel for Representative Barnes.

The affair promises to be the leading social event of the season and the women will be entertained on an elaborate scale.

CLERK TO HEAR HIS FATE SOON

PITTSBURG, Pa.—J. F. Rinehart, bank clerk, politician, accused of having wrecked the Farmers and Drivers' National Bank, probably will be decided before sundown. The appeals of counsel for his acquittal are being made today, following the stirring demand by U. S. District Attorney John W. Dunkle for a verdict of guilty. A sealed verdict will probably be returned and the result, it is believed, will not be known until tomorrow morning.

KING OF SERBIA TO QUIT THRONE?

BELGRADE—The abdication of King Peter in favor of Crown Prince George is imminent, possibly before 24 hours according to a rumor that spread through the capital today. The insistence of the Serbian people upon war is said to be the cause of the contemplated abdication. Another version is that the war party has forced the King to agree to abdicate on account of its dissatisfaction with his conservatism.

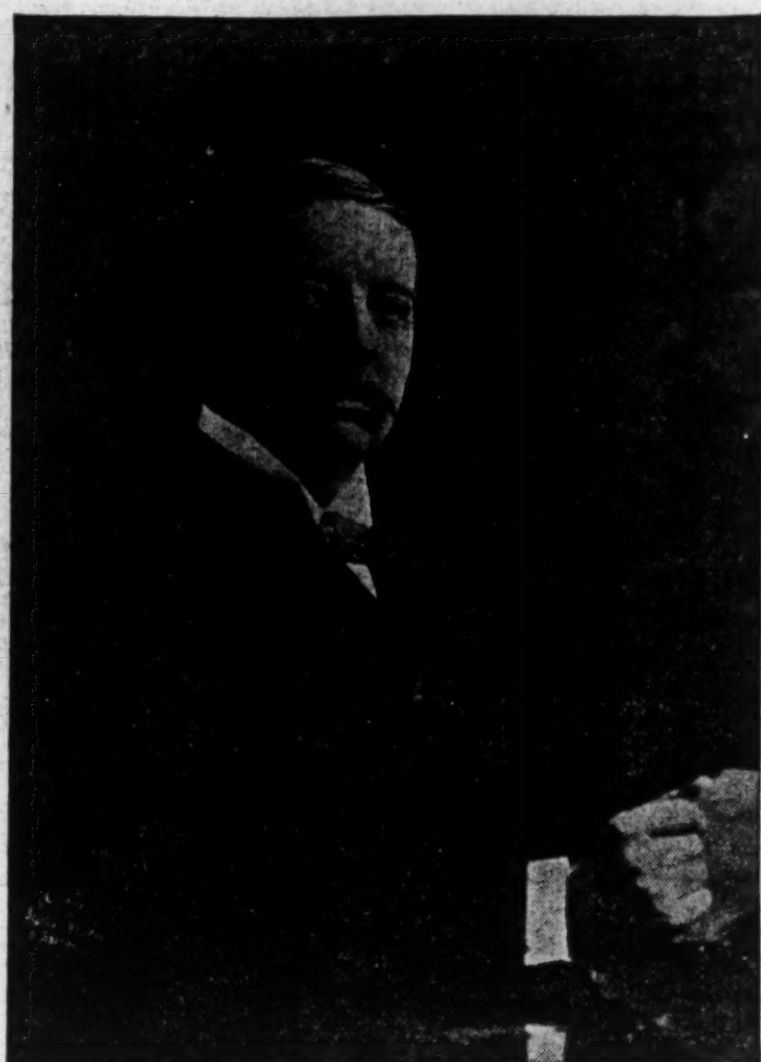
POSTAL WORKERS MAY GET RAISE

WASHINGTON—A long fight in the House postoffice committee ended with an agreement to report favorably a bill granting to one-half of the \$1100 clerks and mail carriers of the country an increase of \$100 in their annual salary. This advance means an increase in the year's postal budget of \$300,000. The committee refused to report a bill appropriating \$2,000,000 for the expenses of mail clerks when away from home in the course of duty.

SUMMER CAPITAL IN BAY STATE?

Cohasset, on the south shore of Massachusetts, may this year displace Oyster Bay as the summer capital of the United States. An agent representing President-elect Taft has visited the estate of Dr. John Bryant, near White Head, and a lease was drawn up which is now being considered by Mr. Taft.

Guild To Be Forestry Head



EX-GOVERNOR CURTIS GUILD, JR.,

Former Bay State Executive slated to be elected president of American Forestry Association at meeting in Washington today.

WASHINGTON—Curtis Guild, Jr., former Governor of Massachusetts, is to be elected president of the American Forestry Association at its final meeting today. A canvass of the members of the association develops that he will have no opposition.

Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, chairman of the Senate and vice-president of the Forestry Association, offered this as a solution of the problem: "Stop denudation; plant trees, and make the people who own the funds for the future invest them in forests."

ONE COUNCILMAN TO TWO DOZEN VOTERS

(Continued From Page One.)

such other officers as it may be authorized by the representative council to elect.

Party and political designations on the ballot are prohibited, and candidates are required to file nominating papers for any elective office they may seek. A preliminary election is provided for the nomination of candidates for mayor and for the board of aldermen, as in the Haverhill plan. Only one voting place is to be allowed for the entire city, at city hall.

The referendum is attached to the bill, and if passed by the Legislature it will go to the people of Newburyport at a special election in October to determine if they will accept it.

Other petitions included: Of W. Tranfaglia that no person of bad moral character or who is addicted to the use of alcoholic stimulants or narcotic drugs shall be permitted to practise medicine or surgery.

Of Cornelius J. Desmond, that cooperative banks shall be required to pay interest on deposits withdrawn, without regard to the length of time such deposit has remained in the bank.

Of Charles G. Schirmes to compel the city of Lynn to exercise its water rights in Ipswich river or forfeit the same.

Of Lyman S. Haggood for reimbursement for money paid into the treasury of the Commonwealth as a collateral inheritance tax.

Of W. A. L. Bazeley that the New England Conservatory of Music be permitted to hold real estate to the amount of \$1,000,000 instead of \$500,000.

FRANCE TO AGREE WITH VENEZUELA

PARIS.—The Venezuelan envoy, Senor Paul, hopes to be able to adjust outstanding differences between his country and France without exaction by the latter of reparation for Castro's expulsion of the French charge d'affaires. He believes that France will be disposed to regard that episode as a personal act of the former President of Venezuela.

He has had an interview with the president of the French Cable Company, who showed a desire to come to an amicable settlement, and mutual concessions will be made. The cable company is willing to accept the fundamental conditions of a new working agreement which the Venezuelan envoy is authorized to offer. This will enable the company and the Venezuelan government to sign a new contract, and probably the company will resume business in Venezuela within a month or two.

As soon as the two countries arrive at a basis of understanding Venezuela will appoint a new minister to Paris, possibly Senor Paul himself.

FLOWER SHOW SATURDAY.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society will hold its first flower show of the year at Horticultural Hall Saturday, from 12 noon to 4 p. m. A fine display of primulas, begonias, cyclamens, carnations and other greenhouse flowering and foliage plants is expected. There will also be exhibits of winter-grown vegetables. Admission is free.

STUDENTS CHEER PROFESSOR LOWELL

(Continued From Page One.)

meals or anything of the sort. I have made no statements as to my plans and am not going to make any until those plans can be put into action.

"If we are going to carry on here the development of the university, and especially of the college, it is very essential that a close feeling of sympathy should exist between the college authorities and the students. We are all working for Harvard, and not only for the Harvard of the present but for the Harvard of the future. I feel this very seriously indeed."

"If I have taught you anything in this course, I have taught you that institutions that men found live after the men are dead, and that institutions are greater than men. We here are building up one of the greatest of institutions, and we must live here and work here in such a way that our descendants—our grandsons and great-grandsons—will be better men for our having been in Harvard College."

"When I was a student here in college I had opinions, very definite opinions, as to how some of the things should be managed. I never expressed those opinions; I think I was never asked to; but I still believe that those opinions were worth something. Now, I hope that you will feel free to make your opinions known. I believe very strongly in the undergraduates' view of things and I have confidence in the judgment of the undergraduates. I hope that you will have confidence in me."

NEW YORK'S FIRST TOUCH OF WINTER

NEW YORK—Real winter, somewhat belated, but almost blizzard in its intensity, has arrived in New York and several inches of snow have fallen. A few inches of snow on Manhattan island always means congested traffic conditions and a consequent upsetting of all transportation schedules.

The havens for the homeless were pushed for room to harbor the applicants for shelter tonight and the number seeking aid at Bellevue Hospital was largely increased by the sudden storm. The municipal lodging house took in an unusually large number of men, and women, too.

The Boston weather bureau says that an extensive barometric disturbance covers the country from the Rocky mountains westward and is heading east, attended by widespread snows over the northern and rains over the southern portions of the United States.

A heavy snowstorm set in in this vicinity soon after midnight and soon developed into a steady fall. Later in the morning the fall ceased for a while, but began again with every indication that the second real snowstorm of the winter had come. Sledding is good on account of the recent cold snap making a fine foundation for the present downfall.

AMEND TURKISH CONSTITUTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE—The Parliament has accepted and referred to a committee a motion introduced by Deputy Faraghi, demanding a revision of the constitution.

A BILLION PERSONS RIDE EVERY YEAR IN NEW YORK CARS

Means Sixty-Six Per Cent More Than Total Number Carried By All Steam Roads in the Country.

ALBANY, N. Y.—"The surface, elevated road and subway companies in New York City carry annually over 1,300,000,000 passengers, which is over 66 per cent more than the total number of passengers carried on the steam railroads of the entire country."

This amazing information is contained in the report for the year ended Dec. 31 last, of the public service commission of the first district transmitted today to the Legislature.

"These companies," says the report, "have a capitalization of over \$533,000,000, and derive annually from their passengers over \$62,000,000. The gas and electric companies have a capitalization of over \$386,000,000, and the amount of gas sold annually is over 32,000,000,000 cubic feet, which is more than 20 per cent of the entire gas production in the United States. The income from the sale of electricity in the city is over \$20,000,000."

"Over \$50,000,000 has already been expended by the city to build subways. The Fourth avenue subway, the Broadway-Lexington avenue system, the loop lines and the Canal street extension as planned by the commission will involve additional expenditure of over \$100,000,000."

The report recites in detail the work of the commission in ordering improvements of the rapid transit service and the preparations for a further increase of facilities. Ten applications have been made requesting approval to a total issue of \$13,010,000 stock, \$62,204,000 bonds and \$50,000,000 of notes or other evidences of indebtedness. Favorable action has been taken by the commission on applications for \$3,000,000 stock, \$41,742,000 bonds and \$25,000,000 notes.

The commission adds, "The number of accidents in a year, called striking attention to the lack of safety devices, and the commission has conducted extensive and satisfactory tests of fenders and wheel guards, open to all manufacturers in this country and abroad, to determine what ought to be done."

BOSTON HOLDS OUT WARM HAND

Big Brothers' Movement to Aid Children of the Tenements Receives Impetus—Meeting Is Called.

To start the "Big Brothers" movement in Boston for the sons of the tenements is the purpose of President Mary Pamela Rice of the Fathers and Mothers' Club in calling a meeting of that organization for next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock at Huntington Hall. The movement has had remarkable success in New York.

Ernest K. Coulter of the New York children's court and a prominent worker in the "Big Brothers" movement there, will address the meeting and tell how the leading churchmen of the city each take one or two of the thousands of tenement boys and by personal companionship, interest and advice help them to lead better lives.

Among those who have indorsed the call for the meeting are:

Ex-Govs. John L. Bates and John D. Long, Bishops William Lawrence and John W. Hamilton, Dean George Hodges, Prof. Francis G. Peabody, William E. McClintock, the Rev. Drs. Alexander Mann, O. P. Gifford, Dillon Bronson, Edgar J. Helms, Wilson E. Vandemark, Franklin Hamilton, Charles C. Earle, Charles G. Ames, W. W. Bustard, Woodman Bradbury, George L. Cady, George L. Paine, A. Z. Conrad, Edward Cummings, Frederick B. Allen and Samuel M. Crothers, Rabbi Charles Fleischer, Messrs. James P. Munroe, William T. Rich, H. T. Waller, Everett C. Benton, Robert Treat Paine, Thomas F. Reddy, Warren F. Spaulding, J. C. Thorp and Frank P. Spearce.

WORCESTER ADDS TO QUAKE FUND

The total of the Massachusetts Italian relief fund, as reported by Lee. Higgins & Co., treasurers, is \$130,555.86. The fourth contribution of the Worcester relief fund swelled the grand total by \$1300 and other subscriptions were received as follows: First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lawrence, \$16, Sunday school, \$12; First Congregational Parish, Milton, \$306.55; Mrs. George H. Shaw, \$200; the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, \$13.29 additional; citizens of Lynn, additional, \$200; receipts of entertainment at Boston Theater, \$1009.

Gardner M. Lane, treasurer of the Massachusetts branch of the American National Red Cross fund, acknowledged the receipts of \$335.05 additional. The largest gift received Tuesday was \$300 from Charles S. Bird. This fund now amounts to \$28,580.28.

NEW YORK VOTES JANUARY 20.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Both houses of the legislature have decided to caucus Monday night to name a candidate for United States senator to succeed Thomas C. Platt. Tuesday each house will record its choice and Wednesday they will meet in joint session to declare the successful candidate elected.

TOWN OF METHUEN REFUSES TO RAISE TAXES OF SEARLES

State Wants Him Assessed for Ten Millions, But the Local Officials Decline to Take Such Action.

METHUEN, Mass.—As the result of a recent recommendation from the state tax commissioner, William T. D. Trefry, to the Methuen board of selectmen and assessors, that the property of Edward F. Searles be assessed for \$10,000,000, the Methuen officials have sent a communication to the state tax commission which says that at a meeting of the board of selectmen and assessors it was voted not to adopt the recommendation of Commissioner Trefry, to whom had been sent the following statement:

"With reference to your request made through one of your deputies that we assess Edward F. Searles of Methuen additional for the sum of \$10,000,000, we have given the matter our careful consideration. The importance of the information you have furnished us is of such an indefinite character that it fails to satisfy us as a board that omission was made by us from the annual assessment as of May 1, 1908, on the estimated value of Mr. Searles' property according to our best information and satisfaction; and your recommendation, which we have given careful consideration, to which it was entitled, has not been sufficient to warrant us in changing our findings. As to the valuation we must, therefore, respectfully decline to accept your recommendation."

This was signed by the members of the board of selectmen and assessors, Millard F. Emerson, chairman; Henry N. Hall and Samuel Rushton.

The decision of the town officials of Methuen raises a large issue in taxation, in view of the fact that the state takes a percentage of whatever is collected and therefore has a direct interest in seeing that whatever is taxable is assessed.

As far as the Methuen authorities are concerned, the wealthiest resident of that town will not have to pay taxes on \$10,000,000 personal property, as the state tax commissioner desired. The assessors have decided his present assessment on \$537,000 is all that comes under the Methuen tax.

Mr. Searles has been a benefactor of the town for many years. Among his public contributions are a half million dollar high school, a central grammar school and three churches.

BUYS OIL COMPANY. PITTSBURG, Pa.—J. W. Allhouse of Irwin has purchased the holdings of the other members of the Allhouse Oil Company. The price was at the rate of \$100,000 for the holdings of the company.

Phelan & Steptoe

The regular prices are off on
MANHATTAN SHIRTS

\$1.50 Manhattan Shirts now \$1.15
\$2.00 Manhattan Shirts now \$1.35
\$3.00 Manhattan Shirts now \$1.95
\$2.50 Manhattan Shirts now \$2.15

Our Own Make Shirts 89c
Now
These Shirts bear our name and usually retail for \$1.00 to \$1.50.

REMEMBER—This is a mark-down clearance sale, and continues until every shirt is sold, regardless of cost or former selling prices.

NEW LOTS ADDED DAILY.

38 & 42 Boylston St.

Next to Hotel Touraine. Open evenings.

Richardson's Men's Fitments for Evening Dress Wear

Waistcoats, Shirts, Collars, Neckties, Opera Hats, Studs, Cuff Links, Gloves, Cane, Hosiery, Authoritatively Correct!

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NEW ENGLANDERS AT THE PASADENA ROSE TOURNAMENT

Maine Float the Feature of Parade—Southern California Harvard Club Holds a Reception at Los Angeles.

WELLESLEY LUNCH

LOS ANGELES.—The 20th tournament of Roses was marked by more elegance in detail than ever before. The largest crowd that ever entered Pasadena witnessed the gorgeous floral parade. A conservative estimate placed the number at 175,000.

The Maine State Association entered a historical float, representing the seal of the old Pine Tree state. A shield 13 feet high, composed of pink roses, on which was a pine tree, formed the centerpiece of the beautiful entry. On either side of the shield stood a stalwart son of Maine, representing a farmer and a sailor. Above the shield was the motto "Dirigo," meaning "I direct."

Among those who occupied boxes overlooking the parade were ex-Governor Stewart of Vermont and a party of six, including his son and wife from Colorado Springs. Governor Stewart, who is at present a guest at Hotel Raymond, leaves this week for Santa Barbara. Dr. F. C. E. Mattison had as his guests Mr. and Mrs. Phinney of Boston, who viewed the tournament sports from his box.

Other New England visitors here who attended the tournament were Mr. and Mrs. John Moir, Miss Moir and J. Arthur Moir, Boston; Alvin D. Dorr, Boston; Edwin B. Cobb, Boston; Charles A. Farley, Miss Mary A. Farley, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Wallace, Boston; Harrison A. Gibbon, Boston; H. H. Powers, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. John R. Rollins, Bridgeport, Ct.; Helen J. Rollins, Mary C. Baker, Bridgeport, Ct.

Dr. G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., is at Hotel Alexandria. He is in the city at the invitation of the Southern California Teachers' Association. He will deliver a lecture before that body this week.

The Harvard Club of Southern California held its annual reception and banquet at the Alexandria this week. The decorations were crimson. Walter Raymond, president of the club, presided at the post-prandial speaking. Silent toasts were drunk standing to the President and to President-elect Taft. Marshall Stimson, the secretary, stated that the club has a membership of 71, and that the faculty has promised to send a representative each year to the annual meeting.

William R. Castle, Jr., assistant dean of the university and a classmate of Mr. Stimson, spoke on some of the present conditions of the university. Mr. Castle is being entertained by his college friends in Los Angeles.

Members of the Wellesley Club of Southern California enjoyed their annual luncheon at the Shakespeare clubhouse, Pasadena, this week. Miss Katherine Coman, professor of economics at Wellesley, was the guest of honor. The tables were adorned with violets. Miss Mary Coman, former president of the Pasadena Shakespeare Club, was toastmistress. The toasts were responded to as follows: Miss Coman, "The economic efficiency of college women"; Mrs. Harwood of Upland, "Our Wellesley Club"; Mrs. Arthur N. Smith of Claremont, "Our alma mater"; Miss Teneriffe Temple, "The Wellesley girl of today."

The club will entertain soon for Miss Caroline Hazard, president of Wellesley College, who is now at Santa Barbara.

SHAH SENDS ARMY TO EVICT REBELS

TEHERAN.—The Shah today began his movement against the revolutionists who have set up a provisional government at Isfahan, under the leadership of Samsan Khan, by sending General Firman Firman with a large army against this stronghold.

Firman Firman is under orders to crush the Isfahan uprising at any cost. The situation there is considered far more serious than at Tabriz. As long as Isfahan is in the hands of the rebels, the capital is practically cut off from the southern provinces.

Foreign legations here are disregarding the requests from Isfahan that the foreign powers recognize the provisional government. They are understood to have asked their capitals for protection, believing that whichever side wins the legations are sure to be filled with refugees.

MARION LIBRARY ELECTS.

MARION, Mass.—The Marion Library Association has elected the following officers: President, Nathan B. Hamlin; clerk, John F. Luce; treasurer, James B. Briggs; librarian, Miss Alice M. Ryder; member of supervising committee, Rev. H. L. Brickett; trustees, P. B. Hadley, J. P. Briggs, D. M. Dunstan. The association is desirous of arranging for the library and reading room to make both more convenient for the public.

NEWFOUNDLAND QUIETS DOWN.

ST. JOHNS, N. F.—The managers of both political parties in the colony have signed an agreement to withdraw from the courts all petitions against the return of members-elect.

CHILD'S VIEW OF DIPLOMACY

Washington Policeman Has Funny Experience in Trying to Keep Envoy's Son From Doing Harm.

An instance of diplomatic immunity nipped in the bud is cited in the Washington correspondence of the Chicago Tribune. A Washington policeman was swinging his club in Dupont circle when he noticed a nine-year-old breaking branches from a small bush.

"Stop that," he said to the youngster, touching him on the shoulder. "I may have to arrest you for that."

The child looked at him unafraid. "You can't do that," he observed gravely. "I am entitled to diplomatic immunity."

The officer's mouth opened in amazement, then he said: "Young man, I am an officer of the law. It is unlawful to break shrubbery. Anybody doing so must be arrested."

"But you don't know who I am," came back in a childish treble. "I am the son of an envoy extraordinary and a minister plenipotentiary. Diplomats and their families cannot be punished for breaking the laws. If you don't believe it, you may go and ask my papa."

"I'll tell you what I will do, young man," the officer said grimly. "I will take you to your father and see if you have any immunity from his punishment."

The youngster wailed, and it was some satisfaction to the officer to know that he wailed still louder after the tale had been told at the legation.

SECESSION OF REAL PERSIANS ADDS TO REVOLT'S GRAVITY

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey.—The news received from Persia that Isfahan, the former capital, has seceded, the head of the Persian clan of the Bakhtiari having called on its people to set up an independent parliamentary government, is regarded here as pointing to an entirely new departure in the popular movement: the joining of the men of Persian stock in the struggle which had hitherto been left principally to the Turkish element in Persia.

Thus the rebellion of Tabriz is not nearly as significant as that of Isfahan, for the former was the culmination of the revolt of the Turkish constitutionalist element against their own despotic kin, the Turkish clan of the Kajars, who have oppressed the country ever since they gave it its reigning dynasty.

A definite break between the Turkish north and the Persian center and south would at once entail the secession of the Arab-speaking southwest and Persian gulf regions, which are even now but loosely attached to the Kingdom.

Up to the present the Turkish constitutionalist element played much the same part in Persia as had the Young Turk party in the Ottoman empire; in both countries freedom is fought for, not by the worst oppressed, aboriginal population, but by the later conqueror stock, the enemy being its own creature, the dynasty it had evolved and imposed on the country.

Current events call special attention to the fact that this Turkish element stretches in uninterrupted settlements from the Balkans to the borders of China.

BOOBY SLEIGH GIVEN TO D. A. R.

WINDSOR, Conn.—A booby hut sleigh, so called in the days when Yankees considered it effeminate for a man to ride in a covered carriage, has just been presented to the Ellsworth House, the home of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution.

The sleigh, which is said to be considerably over 100 years old, was for many generations the property of the Alsop family of Middletown, Conn., and so far as is known is the only one of its kind in existence in New England.

It is a covered sleigh, with a cab like that of the modern automobile, and the driver's seat in front behind a high dashboard. Heavy straps in front and back are used to suspend the cab.

The sleigh is built of heavy oak, with iron reinforcements. The runners, which are about three inches wide, end abruptly near the rear of the cab. The interior of the cab is upholstered with a fabric of white, with a blue figure. In the back of the cab, near the top, is a window with an adjustable shade.

NEW WAY TO END WAGE GRIEVANCE

A unique method of reaching a decision in the matter of the disputed wage question on the Boston & Northern and Old Colony trolley lines has been decided by the board of arbitration and the employees will have an opportunity of giving a practical demonstration of their duties when the board takes a trip over the system to view the men at work.

The board is comprised of the Hon. Charles S. Hamlin, George R. Rose and John R. Graham.

The start will be made Monday. General Manager Goff of the railroad system and International President Mahon of the union will accompany them.

NEWS OF NEW ENGLAND

MAINE ELECTRIC LINE MAY EXTEND

Pine Tree State Capitalists Get Control of Road and Promise to Connect Rumford Falls and Sanford.

SANFORD, Me.—The control of the Atlantic Shore Line street railway has passed into the hands of the Goodalls and other capitalists of western Maine and will be operated henceforth entirely on Maine capital, and provided the necessary financial backing can be secured, the road will be extended 150 miles up the state from Sanford to Rumford Falls.

These two important announcements are made in a circular issued by the new board of directors of the Shore Line Company, who are: Ernest M. Goodall, George B. Goodall, Lewis B. Goodall and Fred J. Allen of Sanford, Charles Sumner Cook and Arthur S. Bosworth of Portland.

It is stated that A. H. Bickmore, the New Yorker who has heretofore held the controlling blocks of stock in the line, has sold his interests to a newly-formed syndicate of Maine financiers.

The International Paper Company has its main plant at Rumford Falls, and it is predicted that Hugh J. Chisholm, the president, will finance the extension.

The project of linking Cape Porpoise with Rumford Falls is the most ambitious electric railway plan ever announced in Maine. It means the laying of rails for fully 150 miles beyond Sanford, and it would open up a large section of territory now without any transit facilities of the sort.

GAME PROTECTIVE SOCIETY ELECTS

Salem D. Charles was reelected president of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association at the annual meeting in Young's Hotel Wednesday evening and acted as toastmaster. Dr. M. A. Morris of Charlestown and George B. Clark were the principal speakers at the banquet.

It was proposed to make Gov. Eben S. Draper one of the vice-presidents of the association, but he declined this honor. Henry H. Kimball was reelected secretary and Rollin Jones treasurer.

The secretary made a report and recommended the distribution of booklets containing the game laws in foreign languages, as it was found in many instances that immigrants ignorant of the law were responsible for much destruction.

Domestic Briefs

PEORIA, Ill.—The National League of Commission Merchants is in session in Peoria.

NEW YORK.—The tax this year on real estate alone will amount to \$100,000,000.

GARY, Ind.—The first steel rail has been turned out at the Indiana Steel Company's new plant.

DENVER.—John F. Stevens, formerly chairman of the Panama canal commission, becomes president of the Colorado & Southern railroad.

MUSKOGEE, Okla.—Fire in the Saratoga restaurant here spread to the Carolina and German buildings and did \$250,000 damage.

WASHINGTON.—The postoffice appropriation bill for this year calls for \$234,000,000, an increase over last year of \$12,000,000.

CLEVELAND, O.—The River Furnace and Dock Company will begin the erection of two furnaces, to cost \$2,000,000 as soon as the weather will permit.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Thirty-two students in the University of Minnesota walked out of Instructor Newhall's classroom, saying he used "kindergarten methods."

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Stockholders of the American Sugar Refining Company have filled vacancies in the board of directors by the election of Horace Havemeyer and the reelection of Arthur Donner and John Mayer.

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Georgia Anti-Saloon League has announced that it will prosecute newspapers of the state for printing liquor advertisements on the ground that these papers are hired agents and solicitors for whiskey houses, in violation of the state prohibition law.

PHILADELPHIA.—President-elect Taft has notified a local newspaper which sought his views on the subject that he is in favor of the establishment of public golf links wherever feasible. This was in answer to a query as to the expediency of establishing them in Fairmount park.

NEW YORK.—The board of directors of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company and the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company have accepted the resignation of William H. Newman as president and elected W. C. Brown as his successor. Mr. Brown was recently elected to the presidency of the New York Central Railroad.

New England Briefs

HAVERHILL, Mass.—Fred D. MacGregor has been elected president of the board of trade.

COLEBROOK, N. H.—The temperature here Wednesday morning was 40 degrees below zero.

ROCKLAND, Me.—The Rev. E. H. Chapin, pastor of the Universalist Church here has resigned.

CLAREMONT, N. H.—The Claremont Machinery Company has increased its working week by half a day.

SALEM, Mass.—The G. A. R. and the United Spanish War Veterans have agreed to have one hall and share the expense.

CONCORD, N. H.—A bill proposing the building of a new state house to cost \$1,000,000 has been introduced in the Legislature.

FITCHBURG, Mass.—The Tenney-Royce companies have bought the controlling interest in the Fitchburg Gas & Electric Light Company.

BELFAST, Me.—Miss Vina Tourville has been found not guilty of setting a fire at Northport campground last October.

AUGUSTA, Me.—Senator Baxter has introduced a bill to provide commission government for Portland on the Des Moines, Ia. plan.

AUGUSTA, Me.—Representative Hersey proposes to amend the constitution so as to give the Governor power to remove an executive officer for cause.

HULL, Mass.—Local dealers have been notified that they must comply with the new law requiring a display of a sign giving the sizes and prices of loaves of bread.

HIGH BID ON LOAN IN SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Following some of the keenest bidding that the local municipal financial experts have yet experienced, the \$1,080,000 loan for the Little River water system has been awarded to Merrill, Oldham & Co., Estabrook & Co. and R. L. Day & Co., all of Boston, who pooled issues and jointly presented a bid of 102.19, which was the best proposal received, and better than had been hoped for.

More bids were not anticipated on account of the size of the loan, which made necessary the filing of a certified check for \$10,080 with each proposal.

RHODE ISLAND COURT ELECTS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Edward Church Dubois, senior justice of the supreme court of Rhode Island, was unanimously elected chief justice by the General Assembly Wednesday afternoon. The vacancy on the bench was caused by the resignation of Chief Justice William W. Douglas last June.

The elevation of Justice Dubois will leave one vacancy on the supreme bench, and the likely candidate for that office is Presiding Justice Sweetland of the superior court. With Judge Sweetland's election, a vacancy on the superior court will be made, besides leaving the office of presiding justice to be filled.

CUTTING EXPENSE AT STOUGHTON

STOUGHTON, Mass.—The Democratic town committee has organized with John E. Smith as chairman, George O. Wentworth secretary and Jerome Murphy treasurer. It is proposed to make a vigorous fight at the coming annual town meeting to reduce the municipal expenses, especially in the matter of the high price for the electric and gas lighting.

NEW BEDFORD POLICE STATION.—NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—A movement is on foot to secure the custom house building for the use of the police department as a central station to replace the one now in use on South Second street. When the new postoffice building is completed, the two government branches will occupy it and with certain changes the old custom house, it is claimed, would meet the needs of the police department.

SPOKE ON THE CLEVELAND FARES.—More than 50 members of the Massachusetts Street Railway Association met at Young's Hotel on Wednesday evening at the monthly dinner to hear F. C. Huntington, vice-president of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, talk on the 3-cent fare in Cleveland.

TALK ON MINISTER AND LAYMAN.—MIDDLEBORO, Mass.—"The Mission of the Modern Minister" was the subject discussed at the morning meeting of the Plymouth county neighborhood convention held here. In the afternoon the "Mission of the Modern Layman" was the subject.

MIDDLEBORO Y. M. C. A. OFFICERS.—MIDDLEBORO, Mass.—The following officers were elected at the 25th annual banquet of the Young Men's Christian Association: President, Levi O. Atwood; first vice-president, E. J. Kelley; second vice-president, Harry W. Swift.

STATE FARMING BOARD ELECTS

Gov. Draper Heads Agriculture Commission—Hope to Protect Farmers' Crops From Ravages of Deer.

The Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture has elected these officers for the ensuing year: President, His Excellency Eben S. Draper; first vice-president, Augustus Pratt of North Middleboro; second vice-president, John Bursley of West Barnstable; secretary, J. Lewis Ellsworth of Worcester; state ornithologist, Edward Howe Forbush of Wareham; state nursery inspector, Henry T. Fernald, Ph.D., of Amherst; specialist-chemist, Dr. C. A. Goessmann of Amherst; entomologist, Prof. C. H. Fernald of Amherst; botanist, Dr. George E. Stone of Amherst; pomologist, Prof. F. C. Sears of Amherst; veterinarian, Prof. James B. Paige of Amherst; engineer, William Wheeler of Concord. The secretary appointed F. H. Fowler (first clerk), librarian.

The matter of further protection of the farmer from damage by deer was taken up, and it was voted that the secretary prepare a bill which should more amply protect the farmers' rights.

MARION TO TEACH USEFUL TRADES

Malden (Mass.) Woman and Philadelphia Man Finance Industrial Institution and Employment Bureau.

MARION, Mass.—An industrial institution and employment bureau will soon be in running order in this town through the generosity of two summer residents, Mrs. H. E. Converse of Malden and George C. Thomas of Philadelphia, who will finance the work under the direction of an organization composed of the pastor and one member of each of the four churches in the town. The Rev. H. L. Brickett of the Congregational Church is the chairman and Miss Margaret French secretary and treasurer.

The society, which is known as the Marion Educational and Industrial Society, has two looms upon which the children will be taught, while carpentry, sailmaking, iron working and other useful trades will come later.

The employment bureau will be for the purpose of finding work for the idle and help for those wishing it.

Mrs. Converse is well known in this section for her charities and her home, "The Moorings," is thrown open to the children of the town every Christmas.

Foreign Briefs

OTTAWA, Ont.—The quarantine against horses from the United States has been lifted.

ROME.—The King of Italy has offered timber from the royal forests to help rebuild Messina and other cities.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti.—H. Paulus Sannon has been appointed Haytian minister to the United States.

MADRID, Spain.—King Alfonso has an aeroplane of the Wright model, and is soon to become a pupil of Wilbur Wright.

ST. PETERSBURG.—The settlement between Austria-Hungary and Turkey is regarded as a reverse of Russian diplomacy.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, England.—Carrie Nation was arrested here recently while raiding a saloon. She was later released on bail.

PARIS.—Fevrier's opera "Monna Vanna" was favorably received here. An attempt to stop its performance by an injunction failed.

MARSEILLES, France.—The port authorities here have been informed that the United States battleship Georgia will arrive Jan. 14.

VILLEFRANCHE, France.—The United States battleship Minnesota, Vermont and Kansas are the principal attraction for crowds of people here.

GOETTINGEN, Germany.—The first professorship of aeronautics in the world has been founded by the University of Goettingen. Dr. Ludwig Prandl has been assigned as professor.

BIRMINGHAM, England.—At a recent political banquet here given to Winston Spencer Churchill, a woman began to argue with him on woman suffrage. She was escorted from the room.

BIRDS AND RAGS CLOG UP CHIMNEY

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—For the alleged stuffing of rags in the chimney of a house occupied by Frederick Ellewiski and his family, Marion Hammond was placed under \$1000 bonds.

Ellewiski discovered coal gas pouring into the rooms of his house. The police were called, and on investigation found that the chimney had been clogged with rags. It was found later that birds had done the mischief.

CHEAPER FOREIGN SALES JUSTIFIED

Better to Keep Factories Running and the Operatives at Work Than to Close, Says George L. Bishop.

"Is there any justification for the practice of American manufacturers selling abroad cheaper than in the United States?"

This question has been put to nearly every manufacturer who has appeared before the ways and means committee of the national House of Representatives, and in almost every instance the reply has been in the negative, writes George L. Bishop in the Boston Transcript.

There are three impelling forces which induce the manufacturer to keep his works operating at fullest capacity—economic production, maintenance of organization and the welfare of the employees.

What, then, is to be done by the manufacturer when the demand for his product falls off by reason of overproduction, or a general depression? Shall he discharge his work people, disrupting his organization, and by the reduction of output increase the costs of his goods by the addition of an abnormal proportion of the current expenses, or shall he seek abroad an outlet for his product at a price which will cover the cost of materials and direct labor, plus a portion of the normal expense burden?

Surely it cannot but become apparent to any one who will give this question the consideration it deserves, that, in finding a market abroad which will give him return for the cost of materials and direct labor, with a part of the expense burden, the manufacturer is pursuing a wise business course, furnishing employment to his work-people and adding to the general welfare of the community.

CRISIS IN BALKAN CUTS BERCHTOLD'S CAREER IN RUSSIA

VIENNA, Austria.—The Balkan crisis has cut short Count Berchtold's activities as Austro-Hungarian ambassador to the court of the Czar. He will not return to St. Petersburg, where he did not succeed in filling the place of his predecessor, Baron Aehrenthal, the present foreign minister.

After the annexation of Bosnia, Count Berchtold was placed in a very delicate position, owing to the Czar's extreme reserve in not receiving him in audience for a considerable time. Great expectations were placed on the count's diplomacy for removing the strain on the Austro-Russian relations; a task rendered especially difficult by the widespread conviction among the Russian people that he and Aehrenthal had outwitted Iswolsky at the famous conference which took place at Count Berchtold's castle of Buchlau, and which was followed immediately by Austria's coup.

Count Leopold Anthony Berchtold was born in Vienna in 1863, and began his career in the civil service at Brunn, Austria. He advanced rapidly, and after holding high positions at home, was appointed secretary at Paris in 1893, councillor of legation in London in 1899, and in St. Petersburg in 1903. In 1900 he was made ambassador at the latter capital.

The count is an hereditary member of the Hungarian House of Magnates, and owns vast properties in Hungary and Moravia. His successor has not been appointed yet.

OPENS THOUSAND YEAR OLD CHURCH

The ancient church of St. John the Baptist at Milborne Port, which is first mentioned in Domesday Book, has just been reopened by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, after being restored at a cost of £1280, without any damage to its historical interest and associations. The church was granted by William the Conqueror, with 120 acres of land, to Reinbold, who had served Edward the Confessor as chancellor or prime minister. It was probably built under the later Saxon kings, but the precise date is uncertain, says the London (Eng.) Standard.

The fine peal of eight bells, which had not been rung for 40 years owing to the dangerous state of the tower, were once more merrily pealed on the occasion of the reopening, the tower having been rendered quite secure.

TWO LEATHER AND SHOE CLUBS DINE

There were two annual meetings of shoe and leather associations held in Boston Wednesday evening, at which officers were elected. At the United States Hotel the New England Retail Salesmen's Association met, while at the Hotel Somerset the Boston Leather Association held its 23d annual banquet.

At the former J. F. Knowles presided and was toastmaster. D. F. Sullivan, W. J. Sholar, James O'Sullivan and Oran McCormick spoke.

These officers were elected: D. F. Sullivan president, Lee Baker vice-president, J. F. Knowles secretary-treasurer.

At the Somerset about 200 salesmen sat down under the guidance of Pres. James T. F. McGarry, coming from all over New England and New York. A vaudeville show was given.

CAUSES OF MONEY PANIC WERE MANY EXPERT DECLARES

Due to Speculation Exhausting Capital Resources, New York Editor Tells Harvard Economists.

CLEAR'S ROOSEVELT

A. D. Noyes, financial editor of the New York Evening Post, speaking at the seminary of economics at Harvard on the subject "A Year After the Panic of 1907" said:

"When anybody asked, a few months ago, what caused the panic of 1907, he was apt to get one of three answers: It was President Roosevelt. Or it was bad currency system in this country. Or it was reckless banking."

"When people said that President Roosevelt had caused the panic, they meant that he had started certain restrictive legislation and certain judicial prosecution against great corporations which he considered to have overstepped the public law or the public rights."

"Now on its face there is plausibility in the assertion that such action by the government might have disquieted investors, caused the withdrawal of capital from corporate industry, upset the American money market, and thereby caused the whole structure of commerce and finance to collapse."

"The assertion is plausible; but plausibility is not enough in such cases. It is not enough even to decide whether the President's action was wise or unwise."

"The Hepburn Railway rate law, to which the troubles of 1907 have been most frequently assigned, was enacted in February, 1906. It should, according to the theory, have been followed by withdrawal of capital from the American markets. But when we glance over the subsequent months we find a very singular absence of anything of the sort."

In the autumn London advanced such unprecedented sums for use in American finance and industry that in October the Bank of England had to interfere to stop the drain on English capital resources. This was seven or eight months after the railway law was passed, and while Mr. Roosevelt's so-called anti-corporation activities were at their height.

On our own markets a great speculation for the rise began in August—six months after the Hepburn law was passed—in which the very capitalists who are alleged to have been frightened at the law were personally engaged.

"The theory of a 'Roosevelt panic,' then, hardly squares with the facts. Now as to the currency. The average man never for an instant doubted that his bank notes and his legal tenders were as good as gold. It never entered his head to suspect them, and the theory that the currency was a possible cause of panic was never seriously promulgated until after panic had begun and no other way of explaining it seemed to be at hand."

"Next as to reckless banking. Of the fact of reckless banking in 1906 and 1907 there is no doubt whatever, nor is there any doubt that reckless banking has had a hand in many other great panics of our history."

But it must be remarked that the American banking abuses of 1907 were no different and no worse than those of 1901 and 1903, and were known to the public by the reports of public commissions, as in the life insurance inquiry, and by statements of the New York Associated Banks, in the matter of trust company methods, three to five years before the panic of 1907.

"Now the fact is that, so far from financial panic being confined to the United States in 1907, a really formidable credit crisis occurred that year in at least four foreign cities, situated in four separate continents; two of these markets being wholly unconnected in a financial way with the United States; and the financial collapse occurring in two or three before panic broke out in our own country in October, 1907."

"These cities are," said Mr. Noyes, "Valparaiso, Hamburg, Alexandria and Tokio." After analyzing the conditions there he continued:

"The cause was the exhaustion, in a violent world-wide industrial expansion and an even more violent world-wide speculation of the world's accruing capital resources, and a consequent strain on credit which, throughout the financial world, approached the breaking

RIGHTS OF SENATE DEFENDED AGAINST ATTACK BY BACON

Georgia Senator Introduces a Measure Asking Access to All Papers and Documents in U. S. Departments.

ARGUES FOR BILL

WASHINGTON—Senator Bacon has introduced in the Senate a resolution declaring that "any and every public document, paper or record, or copy thereof, on the files of any department of the government, relating to any subject whatever over which Congress has any grant of power, jurisdiction or control under the constitution, and any information relative thereto, within the possession of the officers of the department, is subject to the inspection of the Senate for its use in the exercise of its constitutional powers and jurisdiction."

Mr. Aldrich asked several questions which he said were put forward to "learn just what was the line of contention of the Senator from Georgia."

Mr. Bacon replied that he was contending for the right of the Senate to call on the executive for any information touching any matter on which the Senate was compelled to act officially.

"Has the Senator from Georgia any doubt that that right exists?" inquired Mr. Hale.

"I have no doubt whatever of that right," said Mr. Bacon.

"I agree with the Senator absolutely," said Mr. Hale.

Mr. Bacon declared that Congress had created and limited and could abolish executive departments.

Taking the floor to speak to his own resolution, Mr. Bacon said that it was of especial importance because of the recent message of the President, in which he said he had directed the attorney-general not to give information as to what he had done in the bringing of a suit against the United States Steel Corporation for its absorption of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company.

Complaining that the language of the President in his Steel Corporation message had not been "distinguished by its extreme courtesy," Mr. Bacon proceeded: "This is the first time that the denial of the right of the Senate has ever been made in such unlimited and emphatic language as that now employed by the President."

Senator Hale expressed the opinion that the President had not taken a square ground upon the right of Congress to direct the transmission of papers by the heads of departments.

Mr. Bacon said the President did not stop at questioning the Senate's reasons for its inquiries, but that he had said that the heads of the executive departments were subject to the constitution, to the laws passed by Congress, and to the direction of the President of the United States "and to no other direction whatever."

"That," said Mr. Bacon, "is as broad as human language can make it."

"Does the Senator think from that language that the President has committed himself to the proposition that Congress cannot call upon the head of a department for information and for papers and documents in a department?" inquired Senator Hale, who added, "I hope the President has not committed himself to that proposition."

"I understand that language," said Mr. Bacon, "plainly implies that the President recognizes but three authorities by which the direction may be exercised over the head of an executive department."

Senator Hopkins challenged Mr. Bacon's contention on the ground that not Congress but the Senate alone recently asked for the information regarding the action of the attorney-general.

JERSEY STATE TAX IS LIKELY

TRENTON—A sensation at the capital came when the report of State Treasurer Daniel S. Voorhees was submitted to the Legislature, showing that the extraordinary disbursements for last year, ended Oct. 31, were \$4,014,822.58, as against \$1,947,206.34 for the previous year.

The members saw at a glance that a state tax was inevitable unless some financial legislation is enacted to retrieve the present condition of the treasury. The extraordinary expenses resulted from the creation of commissions, the enlargement of departments, and the formation of commissions to investigate various subjects, as well as for extraordinary expenses of institutions of the state.

PALACE BOUGHT BY SZECZENYIS

BUDAPEST—The Count and Countess Laszlo Szechenyi have bought the Count Kerssey palace in this city for a permanent residence. The palace is one of the most magnificent in Hungary, but the Szechenyis will spend a fortune in refitting it.

Countess Szechenyi was formerly Miss Gladys Vanderbilt. They have been living on the Count's estate near here, but it is rather inaccessible and lacks many modern improvements.

The new home of the Szechenyis will be made one of the show places of Budapest.

WOOD CONFIDENT OF PHILIPPINES

General, in First Speech on Islands, Says They Are Mostly Pacified and Will Have Great Future.

NEW YORK—Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, at the annual meeting of the Military Service Institution on Governor's island, told for the first time in public since he has been in command of the Department of the East of his work in the Philippine islands, and spoke enthusiastically of the future of the archipelago. The general said little about the Subig Bay-Manila controversy, but intimated that for sentimental and strategic reasons Manila would seem the better.

He called the attention of the 150 army and militia officers present to the fact that the ports were near each other and that one hostile fleet might blockade the two. The work of building harbor fortifications at Manila, he said, is progressing rapidly.

The southern section of the island, General Wood said, has been completely pacified and civil government established. The country is now paying its own way, and in a few years, he said, he believed the Moro provinces would prove the richest agricultural territory in the islands.

"One Moro chief," said the general in describing the pacification of the islands, "remarked that his tribe could no longer make raids into Luzon for slaves, because of the troops and the gunboats, which it seemed were everywhere."

The proper adjustment of revenue assessments, he said, would greatly improve the commerce of the islands. The Philippine native constabulary, composed at present of 6000 men, were praised for efficiency.

PRESIDENT SPONSOR FOR NEW NATIONAL ACADEMY OF ARTS

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts Introduces Bills to Further American Culture and Letters.

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt is one of the incorporators of two bills which have just been introduced by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, the latter himself being named as another of the incorporators.

The bills are respectively entitled "a bill incorporating the National Academy of Arts and Letters" and "a bill incorporating the 'National Institute of Arts and Letters'."

The "academy" is to be a close corporation, something like the "Immortals" of France, for it is not to consist of more than 50 members. The "institute," however, is to be on a more liberal plan, with a membership extending to 250.

The objects of both the academy and the institute are to investigate, examine and report upon any subject of art and letters. The expenses may be paid from appropriations made for the purpose, but neither the members of academy or institute are to receive compensation for services to the government. Both institutions are to be authorized to receive bequests and donations and hold the same in trust to be applied in aid of investigations in art and literature, and according to the will of the donors.

The American "Immortals" as named in the bill are as follows:

William Dean Howells, New York; John Lafarge, New York; Samuel Langhorne Clemens, Connecticut; Henry James, Massachusetts; Charles Follen McKim, New York; Henry Adams, District of Columbia; John Quincy Adams Ward, New York; Thomas Haynesford, Lonsbury, Connecticut; Theodore Roosevelt, New York; John Singer Sargent, Massachusetts; Richard Watson Gilder, New York; Horace Howard Furness, Pennsylvania; John Bigelow, New York; Winslow Homer, Maine; Alfred Thayer Mahan, New York; Daniel Chester French, New York; John Burroughs, New York; James Ford Rhodes, Massachusetts; Edwin Austin Abbey, New York; Horatio Parker, Connecticut; William Milligan Sloane, New York; Edward Russell Hall, Massachusetts; Robert Underwood Johnson, New York; George Washington Cable, Massachusetts; Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Massachusetts; Andrew Dickson White, New York; Henry Vandyke, New Jersey; William J. Cray, New York; Basil Laneau Gildersleeve, Maryland; Julia Ward Howe, Massachusetts; Woodrow Wilson, New Jersey; Arthur Twining Hadley, Connecticut; Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts; Francis Hopkinson Smith, New York; Francis Marion Crawford, New York; Henry Charles Lea, Pennsylvania; Edwin Howland Blissfield, New York; William Merritt Chase, New York; Thomas Hastings, New York; Hamilton Wright Mabie, New Jersey; Vernon Briggs, New York; Elihu Vedder, District of Columbia; Eliza Woodberry, Massachusetts; George Edward Vaughan Moody, Illinois, and Kenyon Cox, New York.

MORTON LEASES NEW HOME.

NEW YORK—Paul Morton, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, has leased from Col. John Jacob Astor the new six-story apartment house, dwelling at 844 Fifth avenue.

American Troops Fast Quitting Cuba



CAMP COLUMBIA, HAVANA, Where the American troops, now evacuating Cuba, are temporarily quartered, waiting for transports to take them home. (Photograph Underwood & Underwood, New York.)

Efficiency of Transportation Service Expedites Work— Last Soldiers to Leave Before the First of April.

HAVANA.—The evacuation of Cuba by the United States troops is going on much more rapidly than was planned, one of the factors in expediting the work being the high degree of efficiency of the transportation service in the quartermaster's department of the army.

Instead of leaving Havana Feb. 27, as planned, the 17th U. S. Infantry, which has been stationed at Camaguey, will leave Jan. 15. The embarkation of about 900 marines and a battalion and headquarters of the 28th Infantry has already been accomplished and the embarkation of the remainder of the army will proceed rapidly.

Camp Columbia at Havana is the provisional camping ground of these troops during their transit through the city from their stations in the provinces to the transports that are to bring them back to the United States. Life in the camp has a degree of relaxation from the routine of garrison, which is acceptable to the soldiers, who are always cheerful at a change of station, particularly when it means going home to the United States.

The tropical climate makes living in tents pleasant and the soldier is fertile in expedients for his own amusement. A "temporary camp" differs from a permanent camp in many respects, and the duties consist mainly of keeping the command in shape and guarding the baggage. Garrison work is the most tedious duty that military men have to perform.

DES MOINES GETS TRACTION OFFER

City Railway Company Proposes Sharing Profits With Municipality on Consideration That Litigation Cease.

DES MOINES, Ia.—Chicago's plan of settlement of the traction franchise question may be the basis of a similar agreement between the city of Des Moines and the Des Moines City Railway Company. At a conference of representatives of all the public service corporations of Des Moines and the city council, brought together by the Greater Des Moines committee, George B. Hippee, president of the street railway company, signified his willingness to admit the city as a partner in the company, and share the profits with the municipality.

The offer is based on the consideration that the city dismiss an appeal in the United States supreme court, asking that court to set aside the franchise of the corporation. The traction company fought the case to the highest court on the grounds that the corporation acquired a perpetual franchise in the streets of Des Moines, but the city is confident of winning the final decision.

Mr. Hippee's proposal carries with it a condition adopted as fair. The city is to have such reports as it desires and to have the right to verify them from the books. Excess of net receipts after a fair return on capital is to be apportioned between the city and company on an equitable basis. The city is to have the right, periodically, to buy the plant. For a price to be predicated on the Chicago plan, with modifications necessitated by trust deeds now outstanding.

The city council is considering the plan, but the charter and franchise must be submitted to the voters.

ILLINOIS VOTE FRAUD CHARGED

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The Democratic petition for a recount of the votes cast at the last election for Governor, which has been presented to the Legislature, alleges that 15,000 unnaturalized citizens voted for Deneen, 15,000 others who were not citizens voted for him, and 20,000 votes cast for Stevenson were counted for Deneen.

The petition asks that the petitioner be declared to be the duly elected governor of the state of Illinois. It is signed by Adlai E. Stevenson.

COTTON BURNING ABOARD STEAMER

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A despatch from Pensacola, Fla., says: "The British steamer Mattheawan, which cleared from Pensacola Tuesday with a cargo of 10,000 bales of cotton for Havre, put back here with fire in her hold. The cargo is valued at \$500,000, and the damage will be heavy."

CAUCUS CHOOSES BRANDEGEE.

HARTFORD, Conn.—United States Senator Brandegee was chosen to succeed himself in the Republican joint caucus of the state House and Senate over Representative J. E. Hill of Norwalk by a vote of 126 to 111 on the first ballot. Speaker Banks of the House presided over the caucus.

General Pino Guerra's Newly Organized Native Army Will Take the Place of the Departing Garrison.

and the sense of relief in being en route for the home country is evidenced by the holiday manner of the soldiers.

Gen. Pino Guerra is now organizing the new Cuban army, the basis being the artillery corps, and some thousands of the rurales, or military police of the provinces, will be transferred to the regular establishment.

Only a few American soldiers will be left as a guard to take care of the barracks until the new native organization can take them over, and from present appearances it seems as if that would be considerably in advance of the time originally set, which was April 1.

HOUSE SOLONS WILL TAKE UP TAXATION PROBLEM AGAIN

Last Year's Bill on Codification and Old Report Referred to the Current Committee.

This year's Massachusetts Legislature evidently does not intend to allow the problem of more equal taxation, into which a special commission went very thoroughly nearly two years ago, to remain sidetracked at the State House.

In the House Wednesday afternoon last year's bill relative to a codification of the laws relating to taxation was taken from the files and referred to the committee on taxation, as was the report of the recess commission on taxation of 1907. Much important information relative to the need of a readjustment of Massachusetts' taxation system was obtained and made public by the recess commission and it was a surprise and disappointment to thousands when its report was pigeonholed by the Legislature which received it.

On motion of Mr. Kemp of Springfield, the House Wednesday nonconcurrent with the Senate in its reference to the committee on public service of the bill to pay \$5000 to the widow of Sergt. William Harney, and sent the bill to the joint committee on ways and means.

Mr. Bates of Boston presented a resolve appropriating \$40,000 for dredging a channel at Harbor View in Boston harbor.

These additional petitions for legislation were filed in the House:

Of Walter J. Francis to provide that the working of any laborer, workman or mechanic in the employ of the Commonwealth more than eight hours in any one day or more than 48 hours in any one week shall be prima facie evidence that the person so working has been requested or required so to do within the meaning of the statute.

Of Representative Grafton Cushing, as president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, to give the Boston juvenile court jurisdiction in respect to the support of wives and minor children where proceedings have theretofore been in the juvenile court.

Of Representative Hewitt of Boston, that May 1 five-trip tickets be sold by all railroad companies for passenger transportation between any two stations within the limits of Boston, or any two stations within the metropolitan district, the distance between which does not exceed the greatest distance between any two station within the city limits, at a rate not exceeding five cents per trip; violation of the act is made punishable by fine or imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

BILL TO INCREASE PANAMA BONDS.

WASHINGTON—Senator Hopkins (Rep., Ill.) of the Senate committee on interoceanic canals has introduced a bill increasing the amounts of bonds that may be sold in aid of the construction of the Panama canal from \$135,000,000 to \$500,000,000.

TURKS TO FETE YANKEE SAILORS

One of the Sultan's Sons May Accompany Ottoman Officials to America on United States Squadron.

CONSTANTINOPLE—A jubilant feeling prevails among the Turks on account of the visit of the American fleet to Turkish waters. Four battleships are now at Smyrna and four more are coming. Admiral Schroeder, second in command in the fleet, is coming to Constantinople in the battleship Louisiana.

One of the Sultan's sons will probably go with the squadron to America, and it is regarded as certain that 30 Turkish officers will go.

The Grand Vizier, the naval minister and naval circles generally are intensely interested in the visit of the fleet, as this will be the first occasion since the revolution when warships of a great power have entered Ottoman ports.

The American vessels, it is hoped, will carry Turkish officers as guests, two officers going on each battleship. The senior in rank of those selected is Vice-Admiral Said Pasha, son of the grand vizier. He is only 30 years of age and speaks English perfectly. He said today that the visiting Turks will inspect all the naval schools and shipbuilding yards in the United States to gain a good idea of what Turkey must do to make itself a great naval power.

"We are extremely grateful to the American government," said Arif Pasha, the naval minister, "for asking the Turkish officers to accompany the fleet."

"It is not permitted," he said, "that foreign battleships shall pass the Dardanelles, but I think we can make an exception in favor of the American admiral."

AVOWS HARRIMAN RAILROAD MERGER BLOCKED THE WAY

President Douglas, of Phelps-Dodge Lines, in Suit to Dissolve Trust, Tells of the Texas Right-of-Way War.

NEW YORK.—At the last hearing in the government's suit to dissolve the Union Pacific merger as a combination in restraint of trade, Prof. James Douglas of Phelps, Dodge & Co., president of the famous Copper Queen mine and of the El Paso & Southwestern railroad, which the Phelps-Dodge interests own, told from the standpoint of the El Paso & Southwestern about the traffic agreement between that line and Frank Murphy's Phoenix & Eastern so as to keep its rival, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, out of southern Arizona, below Phoenix.

His evidence supplemented that of Victor Morawetz, formerly chairman of the board of Atchison, who told how Mr. Murphy proposed to connect the Atchison with the El Paso & Southwestern by means of the Phoenix & Eastern, and how the Atchison sold out its interests in southern Arizona on condition of Mr. Harriman's admitting the Atchison to a half interest in the railroad territory in northern California.

Charles A. Severance, who is conducting the case for the United States, asked Professor Douglas about the country that the El Paso & Southwestern served. He mentioned Bisbee, a town of 15,000 people, and said the Phelps-Dodge mines were taking out 10,000,000 or 11,000,000 pounds of copper metal a month, which at the present time has no outlet to the westward except over the Southern Pacific from Benson, the western terminus of the El Paso & Southwestern. Benson itself, said Professor Douglas, was only a little place, with two or three streets running along the tracks of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

"You would call proper transportation facilities a favorable circumstance, would you not?" asked Mr. Severance.

"Unquestionably," replied the witness. "And the lack of such facilities almost prohibitive to mining development, and consequently to the growth of any traffic" was the next question. The witness answered in the affirmative.

PRUSSIA FACES LARGE DEFICIT

BERLIN—Baron von Rheinaben, the Prussian minister of finance, in introducing the Prussian budget into the Diet, said that the business situation in Germany had lately grown worse. Agriculture, on the other hand, had been doing well. The deficit in the budget this year will be \$44,000,000, even after allowing for an increase in revenues of \$13,750,000 through new taxation.

The budget shows an increase in expenditures over 1908 of \$110,750,000.

TABLET HONORS EZRA CORNELL.

ITHACA, N. Y.—A memorial tablet in honor of Ezra Cornell, founder of Cornell University, was unveiled here on the site of the place where he lived. Monday was the 102d anniversary of his birth. The tablet was presented to the city of Ithaca by the De Witt Historical Society.

MASONS DEDICATE TEMPLE.

The Masonic order has just dedicated a new temple in Colorado Springs, Col. The \$50,000 building is of the Egyptian style of architecture.

NATION'S SCHOLARS WARM IN PRAISE OF CHOICE OF LOWELL

The Composite Opinion of Distinguished Men of the Country Is That He Is the Best Man for the Position.

STUDENTS ARE GLAD

STUDENTS ARE GLAD

The appointment of Prof. Abbott Lawrence Lowell to succeed Charles W. Eliot as president of Harvard University upon the retirement of the latter, finds commendation and praise not only from the student body and Professor Lowell's associates on the crimson faculty, but of distinguished men and scholars of the world. Here is what the members of the faculty say:

Prof. Barrett Wendell of the English department: "I think it is an excellent choice. In regard to his administrative ability, I have nothing to say in detail. I do not represent the college myself. It seems a most excellent and fortunate choice. That is all."

Prof. Francis G. Peabody of the Divinity school: "I think it is the best possible choice. His selection is very gratifying to everybody in the Harvard faculty."

Prof. T. W. Richards of the chemistry department: "I think they couldn't have found a better man for the place. He is fitted for office in every way I would imagine."

Prof. J. C. Gray of the law school: "I think on the whole Professor Lowell is the best appointment to the office that could be made. It is all nonsense about Professor Lowell being too old for the position. He is just the right age."

Prof. Bliss Perry: "He is the logical choice for the place, an admirable man in every way. I do not think he is too old for the position. When asked his opinion of Professor Lowell's administrative and executive ability, Professor Perry said: 'Professor Lowell has proved his administrative and executive ability. I approve of him in every way.'"

Prof. L. N. Hollis of the scientific school: "I think he is the right man for the place."

Dean Arthur of the college: "I am very happy over their selection. He is a good man in every way and I am satisfied."

Prof. B. F. Gay, dean of the graduate school of business administration: "He is an excellent man, the logical man for the place. All who know Professor Lowell know that he is still young enough for this position. It is beyond my power to say if he will be as capable an administrator as President Eliot. I am not a prophet."

Comment from colleges in and outside the state has distinctly a pleasant flavor. Some of the sentiments expressed follow:

President Hadley of Yale: "It is an admirable choice. Professor Lowell is well fitted for the place, both by character, training and distinction. It is a good thing not only for Harvard but for the country as a whole."

President Hamilton of Tufts College: "To an outsider it seems as if the Harvard authorities are making a very wise choice. It is hard to see how their judgment could be improved."

President Faunce of Brown University: "Professor Lowell, as president of Harvard University, will command the support of all who know his work and his quality. Great changes in Harvard's policies doubtless are pending, and Professor Lowell will prove a wise and inspiring leader."

Professor Lowell brings to the presidency of Harvard University that happy combination of practical ability and scholarly achievements which will make him at once a power in the conduct of the university's affairs and an inspiration to its inner life."

President Garfield of Williams College: "That's good. Harvard is to be congratulated on her choice of a man so wide experience and ability."

President Lefavour of Simmons College: "In my opinion Professor Lowell is eminently fitted for the position. I congratulate him and wish him every success."

President Huntington of Boston University: "I am pleased to hear of the election of A. Lawrence Lowell as the successor of President Eliot. His name alone carries weight in the literary world."

President Eliot Goes on New York Trip on Friday

President Eliot will make a trip to New York and Lakeville, Conn., tomorrow. This evening he will give an informal talk at a dinner of the alumni of the English High School at Young's Hotel. Friday he will speak in New York before the Public Educational Association on the "Improvement of School Committees or Boards of Education," and the following day he will make a short speech at a luncheon of the Radcliffe Club of New York at Delmonico's. Saturday afternoon he will go from New York to Lakeville, where he will address the students of the Hotchkiss School. He will return to Cambridge next Sunday.

WANTS EDUCATION
BOARDS COMBINED

Petition of Potter of Worcester Proposes Industrial Instruction Be Consolidated With Other Commission.

A petition was received in the Senate today to consolidate the state board of education and the commission on industrial education, providing that the board of education shall consist of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, ex-officio, and nine others, three of whom shall be appointed annually in May by the Governor for a term of three years. No member who has served for six consecutive years is to be eligible for reappointment within one year of the expiration of such term. The board shall appoint a secretary and shall perform the duties of the commission on industrial education. The act is to take effect June 1, 1909. The petition originated with Senator Elmer C. Potter of Worcester.

Other petitions were:
Of the selectmen of Marion to define the boundary between that town and Wareham.
Of Samuel A. Johnson that sheriffs be bonded in the sum of \$15,000 and deputy sheriffs in the sum of \$10,000 for the faithful performance of their duties and that suits for damage for the conversion of property, false arrest, etc., be brought against the deputies and not against the sheriffs when the deputies are responsible.

DRIVING CLUB'S
NEW OFFICERS

The Quannapowitt Driving Club, which includes among its members prominent horsemen of Melrose, Wakefield, Stoneham, Reading and other northern suburbs, at its annual meeting elected the following officers: President, George A. Shackford of Reading; vice-president, George A. Cowdrey of Wakefield; secretary, Dr. F. P. Sturgis of Melrose; treasurer, H. A. Brackett of Reading; clerk, A. H. Jewett of Reading. These officers and O. B. Shepley of Malden, W. S. Gibbons of Reading, Fred Churchill and W. A. Brackett of Melrose and J. M. Copeland of Woburn comprise the board of directors. A meeting of the directors will be held shortly, at which time the committees for the season will be appointed.

The season just past has been one of the most successful since the club was organized and the year closed with the club in an excellent condition, both financially and otherwise.

BROCKTON SHOE
FIGHT NEAR END

BROCKTON, Mass.—Brockton shoe manufacturers and representatives of the labor unions will hold a conference this afternoon in the common council chamber in City Hall, to discuss the matter of labor costs in the shoe industry.

Those who have been at work on the matter believe that mutual concessions will be granted and that conditions will be made more attractive for present shoe manufacturing concerns to remain in business here and for other concerns to seek Brockton locations.

The newly formed Brockton Industrial Development Association has had a committee at work and it reports that shoe manufacturing concerns out of the city would like to come here if the labor cost was changed somewhat.

GUNBOAT RANGER
FOR DOUBLE USE

The recommendations of Governor Draper in his inaugural address, that the gunboat Ranger, loaned for the use of the Massachusetts nautical training school, be used both by the school and by the Massachusetts naval militia, seems likely to be carried out.

On Feb. 1 the naval brigade will turn the Gloucester back to the navy department.

Governor Draper desires to place the nautical school under the naval bureau, if practicable, and this will abolish the unpaid board of commissioners of the nautical training school.

RESUME EXPRESS
RATE HEARING

MANCHESTER, N. H.—The adjourned hearing by the New Hampshire railroad commissioners relative to express rates in this state began here today.

Commissioners A. G. Whittemore and George E. Bales with Judge Oscar L. Young, who takes the place of Chairman Henry M. Putney, are sitting at the hearing.

John H. Bradley, general traffic manager of the American Express Company is present. The session was devoted to the definitions of scales, and to determine the duties and authority of the general manager who was questioned.

CAT EXHIBITION
OPENED TODAY

Three hundred cats are on exhibition in Mechanics building today. The annual event is run in connection with the Boston Poultry Association show and will continue until Saturday night. Owing to the unusual number of cats shown and to the character of the general exhibit, the attendance is larger than ever before.

Aristocratic felines—Persians, Angoras, silver furred and tortoiseshell pussies in all of the colorings—are being shown.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

PLAYS NOW HERE.

John Drew in the lightly amusing "Jack Straw," at the Hollis Street Theater, the farcical "Girls" at the Majestic Theater, Frank Daniels at the Park Theater, in the funny and tuneful "Hook of Holland," and the Castle Square company's performance of "The Circus Girl" are all in their last week in Boston.

Miss Mabel Taliaferro, at the Colonial Theater, in the entertaining "Polly of the Circus," and Lew Dockstader and his 70 minstrels at the Globe Theater stay throughout this week and next.

Harry Lauder, a remarkable singer of Scottish character songs, is to be seen only this week at the Orpheum Theater.

PLAYS COMING TO BOSTON.

Miss Fannie Ward will appear at the Park Theater next Monday evening in a new comedy by Jerome K. Jerome, called, "The New Lady Bantock." An English girl marries far above her station in life. As wife of Lord Bantock she goes to his ancestral home, and there discovers that the main body of her family, of which she was an obscure member, has served the Bantock family for many generations. Her relatives immediately assume an attitude of contempt for their new mistress. How they behave toward her, and how she finally assumes her rightful control over them, compose the incidents of what promises to prove an interesting comedy. Miss Ward is an American girl who has passed most of her stage career on the London stage. The cast contains the names of such excellent players as Charles Cartwright, the stern upholder of family tradition; John W. Dean as Lord Bantock, Miss Perditha Hudspeth and Miss Leila Repton.

"Marcelle," a new operetta by Pixley and Luders, will be played at the Majestic Theater next Monday evening by Miss Louise Gunning for the first time here. The piece is reported to be several pegs above the usual run of musical plays. By the same authors as "The Prince of Pilsen," "Marcelle" may be expected to have good music and a moderate amount of fun. Miss Gunning is a pleasing singer and player, of a quality rarely seen in musical plays. For able assistants she has Miss Elsa Ryan, Frank Rushworth, Herbert Cawthorne, George C. Boniface, Jr., and Jess Dandy, who will be remembered as Herr Wagner in "The Prince of Pilsen."

"The Bells of Haslemere" will be performed by the Castle Square Theater stock company next week, beginning with the Monday matinee. This play is a standard English melodrama, one of the best of the great number that flourished during the '80s and early '90s. The long cast will require the services of the entire company.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

NEW YORK.—William Faversham, who has been acting for several months at Daly's Theater in "The World and His Wife," will appear Friday night, Jan. 15, in a new play, "The Barber of New Orleans," a romantic comedy that gives Mr. Faversham a sort of Admiral Crichton part.

WASHINGTON.—Miss Olga Nethersole began her American tour in "The Writing

on the Wall" in this city Monday night. This tritely named play is by William J. Hurlburt, who is also responsible for the creaky play, "The Fighting Hope," now being performed by Miss Blanche Bates in New York.

MRS. CARTER'S NEW PLAY.

Mrs. Leslie Carter's new play, "Kassa," is John Luther Long's dramatization of the story, "The Broken Butterfly," in the ancient Hunnish book of the "Dragon of Care." "Kassa" tells a story of unrelieved tragedy in five acts, with scenes laid in Austria and Hungary. Mrs. Carter is supported by a company of 85 players. The New York opening occurs Jan. 19.

THEATER EMPLOYEES' BENEFIT.

Preparations are under way for the twenty-seventh annual benefit of Boston lodge No. 2, Theatrical Mechanics Association, which is to be held the latter part of this month, on a date soon to be announced. The performance will be given at the Boston Theater. Talent from all the theaters in the city has been secured, for the players recognize the motto of "Charity, Benevolence and Fidelity" maintained by the organization, and they are glad to do anything in their power to make the performance a success. The proceeds of the entertainment will be added to the relief fund of the association, and the members are working enthusiastically to make the occasion a success in every way.

ETHICAL VALUES IN PLAYS.

The plays of late time that have proved of unusual interest in the world are those which not only told a good story, but pointed a moral and drove home an ethical lesson. Many a man has entered the playhouse to seek relaxation merely, who in the end discovered that he had been treated to an ethical message woven into a highly entertaining drama. It is this sort of play that has been making its way of late. If the theme of a play leads nowhere—is merely told because it happens to be ingenious or entertaining—then it has small chance when it runs into competition with a drama that gives a man a lift, or maybe a moral jolt after seeing it, says William Faversham in the New York Telegraph.

It is not difficult to discover many plays of the latter kind. Here is the way the record stands:

"The Great Divide"—The humanizing power of love.

"Paid in Full"—Common honesty.

"The Servant in the House"—Brotherhood of man.

"Third Degree"—Intended to point out the harmful influence of hypnotism.

"Truth"—Peril of harmless lies.

"The Girl With the Green Eyes"—The curse of jealousy.

"The Witching Hour"—Dire effect of hate.

"The Thief"—The end does not justify the means.

"Jack Straw"—Shame of snobbery.

"The Hypocrites"—The bane of hypocrisy.

"The World and His Wife"—The tragedy of gossip.

GOMPERS' LABOR ARGUMENT
IS ANSWERED BY A LAWYER

"Fundamental Mistake," Says Author, "Is in His Claim That There Can Be No Property in Anything Intangible and That Labor Is Intangible."

"Henry George said that labor asked for justice. This it certainly should have—absolutely impartial justice. But it ought not to have special privileges. This, it seems to me, is what Mr. Gompers asks."

"His fundamental mistake is in his claim that there can be no property in anything intangible, and that labor is intangible. A right of property in the labor of another man, he says, means slavery. He declares that it is an inalienable right of freemen to work for whom you please, for any reason you please or for no reason."

"This definition of slavery is erroneous. Slavery means the subjection of one person who is of full age, and possessed of his faculties, against his consent, to the control of another. But if the consent is given, there is no slavery. If a Circassian sells his daughter to a Turk, against her will, she becomes the slave of the Turk."

"But if she voluntarily marries him she becomes his wife. As a wife she owes many duties to her husband. To the performance of these she voluntarily binds herself when she becomes his wife. This is not slavery. So with man's labor. It is his property, and a sacred and indispensable property. He is free to sell it or to refuse to sell. But once he contracts to give his labor, the person with whom the contract is made has property in its performance," writes E. P. Wheeler in the Independent.

"When a trades union or a single workman agrees with a corporation or an individual for the doing of work, the right to have that contract performed is property. Well does Mr. Gompers say: 'The trade agreement between the union and its employers we believe to be the keystone of peace in the industrial world today.'"

"When that trade agreement is made, each party has a vested right to its performance by the other, and that right is property."

"Mr. Gompers is right in saying the labor union 'wells the power to labor.' In making this sale it should obey the laws of trade. These are to make a good article and to sell at a fair price. Let organized labor strive for both ends, and it will have the support of all good men."

But he adds the labor union is not a trust because it deals, not with material things, but with the labor of its members; it aims, not to confine its benefits to a few, but to bestow them on every member of the trade.

"There again is the fundamental mistake that a combination is not a trust because it deals only with immaterial things. They are just as much the subject of property as material things."

"And when we are told that the labor union limits its aim to every member of the trade, we, who are not members, feel that the aim is narrow and shortsighted. The real good of the members of the trade is bound up with that of those who are not members."

"One other flaw in Mr. Gompers' argument requires consideration. He maintains that an act lawful in the individual ought not to be unlawful to a combination. But of a thousand men come at once to fill it, they violate my right to use my own home. If the grocer nearest me dislikes me and refuses to sell me food, I can buy elsewhere. But if all the provision dealers in town combine to refuse to sell me food, they starve me."

"The test of the lawfulness of a combination should be the lawfulness of the purpose for which it was formed. A combination to economize the cost of production and thereby give the buyer a better article at a cheaper rate should always be lawful. A combination to destroy a man's business is the 'ferocious competition' of which Justice Holmes speaks, and should always be unlawful. On these lines let the Sherman act be amended."

BIG ROBBERY IN MEXICO.

EL PASO, Texas.—Bandits today dynamited the safe of the El Lavadero Oro Mining Company in the Urique district, Chihuahua, Mexico, securing \$8000. It is reported from Rosarion, Mexico, that Juan Vicente, mail carrier between Rodeo and Durango, was slain and the mail sacks rifled of \$700.

INCREASES PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

WASHINGTON.—The Senate committee on appropriations today approved the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill with an amendment increasing the President's salary from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

POE BIRTHPLACE
IS DETERMINED

Boston Genealogist Finds by Consulting Records That Poet First Saw Light at 62 Carver Street.

The exact birthplace of Edgar Allan Poe in Boston has been found by Walter Kendall Watkins, a genealogist and historian, to have been the present 62 Carver street, where a family by the name of Nagle now lives. At the time of Poe's birth, Carver street was known as Haskins street.

Edgar Allan Poe was born in Boston Jan. 19, 1809, and at the time of his birth his mother and father were appearing at the local theaters. The last appearance of Mrs. Poe before the birth of her son was on Nov. 28, 1808, as Lydia, in a musical afterpiece entitled "The Sixty-third Letter."

In examining the 1808 tax lists of the town, which are now stored in the cells of the Tombs in the basement of the old courthouse in Court square, Mr. Watkins found the name of David Poe, actor, taxed for \$300 personal property. The list of takings of ward 12 showed him to be one of many occupants of a house owned by Henry Haviland.

Mr. Watkins then went to the registry of deeds in Pemberton square and found that in 1801 Haviland purchased land on Haskins, now Carver street. On this lot he erected a brick dwelling and it was in this place that the Poes were living at the time of the poet's birth.

BAILEY IN AFRICA
TO STUDY STARS

Prof. Solon I. Bailey of Harvard, whose observations in Peru and Chili led to the establishment of the Arequipa station, expects to reach Cape Town, South Africa, this week to investigate the possibility of establishing a station there. His headquarters will probably be near Hanover Junction, about 400 miles northeast of Cape Town. He will remain in Africa at least a year, and will investigate the climatic and other conditions of several promising locations for an observatory.

The Boyden fund permitted the Harvard observatory to exercise great care in the selection of a site for the observing station in South America at Arequipa, Peru. Observations of the southern stars have been carried on there for 20 years.

Few, if any, existing stations have better climatic conditions than that in Peru, but there is a well marked cloudy season there and the latitude is not the best for making observations of stars near the South Pole. The best location in the world, there is reason to believe, is in South Africa.

LABOR LEADERS
MEET PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON.—Accompanied by the members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, president of that body, was received in the cabinet room today by President Roosevelt, in order that the labor officials might appeal to him for means of protection for political refugees from other countries.

It is the first time since early last year that the President and Gompers had met. James Duncan, John Mitchell, James O'Connell, Max Morris, W. D. Haber, D. A. Hayes, John B. Lennon, Joseph Valentine, John R. Alpine and Frank Morrison accompanied Gompers.

LIFE INSURANCE
SOCIETY MEETS

Boston life insurance men met for the annual meeting of the Boston Life Underwriters' Association at Young's Hotel Wednesday.

The meeting was confined to the reading of reports by Percy V. Baldwin, chairman of the executive committee, and Treasurer Francis Marsh, showing the organization to be in a flourishing condition.

Balloting for officers resulted as follows: Albert H. Curtis, president; Elmer E. Silver and Frank C. Mann, vice-presidents; Edward Marsh, secretary; Francis Marsh, treasurer.

BUILDING SLOW
IN CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD, Conn.—The building record in the four largest cities of Connecticut during the past year indicates a slackening of the activity of the operations as compared with the two previous years. Although the number of permits issued was larger during 1908, the cost of the authorized structures was about \$2,000,000 less than for each of the two previous twelvemonths.

The largest number of permits last year, 919, was issued in New Haven. Hartford led in the cost of new buildings.

CAMBRIDGE CHURCH ELECTIONS.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge, has elected officers as follows: President, Moses Smith; clerk, George H. Wilkins; treasurer, Robert E. Buffum; directors, Robert E. Buffum, Miss J. L. Carter, John E. Ledman, Miss Annie L. Fisher, Mrs. George H. Clark and Rolfe R. Newman. The reports of the officers show the affairs of the church to be in a prosperous condition.

VELEZ TO BE CUBAN MINISTER.

HAVANA, Cuba.—Carlos Garcia Velez, ex-minister to Mexico, will be appointed minister at Washington, Senor Quesada, the present minister, going to Paris or Madrid. Velez was one of the first conspirators against Palma arrested in August, 1908.

In Shops of Those Who Advertise With Us

IT MAKES all the difference in the world after what manner you have arranged to live, as householders, flat-dwellers or hotel "regulars," whether you can thoroughly enjoy a winter in Boston. I have no patience with the globe-trotters who never stay home long enough to let one realize they are in town, but must be off to the South, to Egypt, to Canada or Japan, forever and ever on the go. Gadding about eternally keeps one from getting acquainted with one's own life, home and individual possibilities, although, of course, a little journeying is a refreshing change.

Having a request to make for a new decoration in my den, I made a personal call on my landlord's agent this week in State street, and there I ran into Betty, who had just come out of the Exchange Trust Company at No. 33, where she has transferred her account in order to have it with Billy's. Not that I think mere sentiment would ever induce Betty to do anything she didn't think was good business. She's a wise little woman, though terribly in love. She told me she liked the bank, and that it was officiated by some of Billy's friends who were highly successful business men.

But this is a digression. What I started to say was that Betty is living this year at the Beaconsfield in Brookline and having spied me she carried me off home with her for inspection of her quarters and a casual visit, extended into a delicious dinner and a charming evening. Betty wanted to explain to me why she liked living there so well, and how it is that she, the daughter of an old New England family that has not been without its town house and country home for the last half century, should have taken to living in a hotel.

YOU see," said she, "we have all the privacy of a home in our suite and all the conveniences of a metropolitan hotel. Now you can't think what a pleasure it is to me to take up the Atlantic or a new novel after dinner and settle down for a good read, knowing that Billy is only down in the smoking room talking things over with men he associates with in business, or perhaps in the billiard room having a game. You see I know he'll come up at a reasonable hour, whereas when he's off to the club one never knows."

"Another thing is that we can turn our key and get out on short notice for a little change. New York or Paris makes no difference. You know one has to keep a place somewhere, and these rooms are so charming, well looked after; no need to have a caretaker when you are up and away. I am one of the new school, believe in living out of doors all the time one can consistently, and when that is impossible I believe in looking out upon the great outdoors. The views from our windows are superb."

Betty and I got out in time to take a good cross-country walk. We met the Forrests (really, that girl is a Juno of strength and beauty). She was with her father, whom she takes particular pleasure in beating at golf, riding, boxing and any other sport she can wheedle him into. Betty told me all about her last much-heralded "go" with her dad, as she calls her dear father. It's rather a pity about these athletic girls that they take so little interest in clothes. They are often positive "sights" instead of "visions." The only thing that saves this femininity is their youth and exuberant spirits. However, it is safe to say that women generally will not forego the pleasure of dainty things, however much country life comes to mean to them.

And why should they? Here was Betty in the most exquisite boudoir, with the country roads visible out the window, covered with dazzling snow, and here was Betty also within 20 minutes by trolley and 12 by steam of the handsomest shops in the world. There really are none handsomer, one has to admit it.

ON the Rue de la Paix in Paris, for example, one will not find a handsomer shop than E. T. Slattery Company's, where I spent the entire afternoon looking at wonderful bargains. It is impossible to me to understand, and I said it to Mr. O'Connor, how they can bring things out of Paris and sell them cheaper in Boston than the Paris shopkeepers do. But it is a fact that it is done. Very probably because the Boston women are more prudent buyers than many of their western or New York sisters, and the E. T. Slattery Company undertakes to act as their agents abroad. Boston women should appreciate such service rather than buy on the other side at the exaggerated prices often asked. I have myself met distracted Americans in the vicinity of the Place Vendôme who had exhausted their letters of credit in a mad bargain or shopping tour, and had to borrow out of a temporary embezzlement.

But back to the bargains of Slattery's January mark-down. It may sound like an old story, but when they mark them down at Slattery's one really has an opportunity. I was in the misses' and small women's department for quite a long time, making an examination for the readers of The Monitor of the things offered here. A woman of average proportions in figure would be able to fit herself in this room, as the bodies run as large as size 36, and the skirts are frequently 40 inches. But this department is especially for young women and misses. They have a beautiful collection of party and dancing dresses that would make a girl ecstatic with pleasure. So sweetly simple these things are, too, though made with all the care of the great designers. There are gowns of mulline, that clinging, sheer satin, of Brussels net, organdie and French lawn. They are prettily trimmed with imitation Irish, Olney and Valenciennes laces, and some of these dainty

evening dresses are sold as low as \$25, though one may pay as high as \$95, securing very desirable things.

THE gowns in this department are going at very low prices. I saw some very attractive three-piece suits, as the empire gowns with the coats are called. The colors are so fetching in these dresses, one can imagine oneself being clothed with distinction in those beautiful German broadcloths of stone blue, stone green, soft heliotrope—all beautifully braided in soutache outline, with the long, clinging sleeve, set off with lace around the wrist and along the slash that reaches nearly to the elbow. The beautiful directoire coats are frequently cut away with a round sweep from the waist to the tail of the garment. They are set off with black satin collars and cuffs, and the black satin sash tie. The lining of tan or gold satin is another pleasing surprise about them. It is not possible that these suits will be other than the height of good style next autumn, and they are certainly just what one needs at present for reception and matinee wear to get through the season with. Some of these costumes are going as low as \$35, others at \$65.

I can only speak briefly of some of the evening dresses for women. They are really creations of the great designers, and some of these have been marked down with rigor. One is a white silk chiffon, trimmed with a silvery gold lace and rhinestone buttons as to the yoke, with the short waist outlined by folds of French blue, put on as a girdle, an extremely Frenchy gown, and especially indicative of the directoire period, when a touch of blue entered into everything. This gown was \$185, and is to be sold for \$75. It will be a charming evening gown, suitable for many seasons. There are many such bargains in the evening dresses. Perhaps from time to time I shall mention others that I see there.

But a matter I wish now to call attention to is the exceptionally fine values in furs. Ermines are marked way down, ermine is always a most beautiful fur, I saw a long broad stole and a muff for \$150, and relatively, a tipset was marked \$25 that had been sold earlier in the season for \$75. Other furs have taken a decided drop in price. Russian ponies, good ones, that will always be beautiful and give good wear, are marked down rigidly. Slattery's stands back of its fur goods, and these coats are of good value. One need not fear but what the opportunity to wear them will come. One of the loveliest garments I examined was a Hudson seal ulster, with collar and cuffs of lynx, and a flounce of lynx around the bottom. That coat at \$195 pleased me as much as a \$1000 broadtail, cut directoire, and finished with rhinestone buttons. In fact, I think I would rather have it for myself, but you might think differently.

IT was a rainy, drizzly day that I arrived at Hatch's, in Summer street, and I did not know that such a pleasant hour was before me. I went there to look at Japanese cotton crepes, which are so desirable for shirt waistings and shirts, too, that do not require starching or ironing. They are in all colors, and are particularly desirable for beach use, so, as every one is looking ahead just now, this is a good item to put on your shopping list. The crepes are 35 and 50 cents a yard.

I was calling on a friend not long ago who was so situated that she could not get out to do her own shopping, and she was trying to commission her companion to get her an attractive kimono. But she could not secure exactly what she wanted. It was with her in mind that I looked over the supply at Hatch's, and found them very interesting, also their kimono materials. In this respect it is timely to mention these kimono materials with regard to another use. They have the most refreshing delft blue and white materials, alike on both sides, with unfading colors, at 35 cents a yard, which are beautiful to do up bedrooms in. Bedsprads, cushions, box covers and window hangings might all be carried out in these materials, making a charming room.

Looking for a rug that would go well with my delft blue bedroom, I went upstairs and got switched off from my purpose. For there I found one of those unusual and beautiful carpets that make you go home to dream nights for weeks. What a queer thing it is that we usually want to possess everything we admire! This particular rug is undoubtedly a genuine antique, and must have once been used in a Persian temple. It is in the palmleaf or shawl design, and the colors are sapphire and mahogany or terra-cotta. There is a sheen of jewels over it that creeps into the visionary sense, stepping one in beauty. I was talking about that rug at home, and was advised that I need not be deterred from getting it, because my rooms were not sufficiently elegant. "Change the apartment," was the jeering cry of the young thing who sits at my board. "You know

you got the baby-grand to stand the lily on." To that I made no reply beyond a long, inscrutable and enveloping gaze. She is not an enthusiast on rugs.

L. P. HOLLANDER & CO., Boylston street, are showing the latest Parisian novelties in wash fabrics, with some bewitching new designs and colorings. There are also some fine bargains in clothing for men and boys.

SOME really unusual bargains in standard quality table cloths and napkins are now a special attraction at C. F. Hovey & Co.'s well-known store, 33 Summer street. Some are slightly soiled or creased from handling, but the goods are for the most part fresh. Because they are in odd lots the prices have been put away down.

DRAWN work, in linen, after the Japanese patterns, is to be found in great variety at the rooms of the Japan Trading Company, 3 Temple place. They are closing out their stock, and the prices are attractive.

TAMAR & HADDAD, 292 Boylston street, have found their store a popular center since they began offering their special bargains in Oriental rugs this week. Scores of beautiful designs remain, but the opportunity to get them at one fourth discount lasts for only the remainder of the week, and the best bargains are rapidly disappearing.

FOR diamonds, made up in any setting, the Smith-Patterson Company's big wholesale and retail silversmith establishment, 52 Summer street, is a headquarters that purchasers cannot afford to pass by. The beauty and finish of their goods are marked, and the prices are always such as to attract.

APPROPRIATELY enough, the Jordan Marsh Company has been observing its 58th birthday with a special anniversary sale. The 951 lots advertised to The Christian Science Monitor readers early in the week are not by any means exhausted, and buyers who have delayed their shopping until the weekend can hardly fail to find it worth their while to spend some time amid the inexhaustible attractions of this great department store. Thursday has been fixed as the last day of the sale.

IS it a sign of winter's decadence that furs are already marked down? Or is it mere enterprise and business foresight on the part of A. N. Cook & Co., 161 Tremont street? Certainly the bargains they now offer are unusual, and their stock of high grade furs such as to attract the most fastidious.

A JANUARY cash sale is under way at the well-stocked shops of Noyes Brothers, outfitters for men and women, Washington and Summer streets. Practically the entire stock is reduced one third to one half of the early prices of the season.

THE question of where to eat is always of moment to busy shoppers, and many solve the problem deftly by dropping in at the Delft tea room, 429 Boylston street, for luncheon, table d'hôte or afternoon tea. But luncheon reminds one of the larger matters of where to live in general, and this question is answered oftentimes by the hotels. Brandon Hall, Beacon street, Brookline, offers furnished or unfurnished apartments near the city. Speaking of near-by quarters, too, reminds one of the Welton, Greenfield, Mass., a metropolitan hotel in a beautiful New England town, right in the Berkshire Hills, and a fine center for winter sports.

SOME men think it worth while to have exclusive patterns in choosing shirtings, and such fastidious ones delight in Richardson's, 388 Washington street. Men of exacting taste find all articles of men's wear in stock, from cravats to suits and overcoats.

ARE you seeking harmony? A piano may aid you in a musical way, and it will be worth your while to look at those of the Henry F. Miller make, 305 Boylston street.

SENORA PALMA
LOVES AMERICA

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.—Mrs. Thomas Estrada Palma, widow of the first President of Cuba, has decided to return to Central Valley, Orange county, in two weeks. Mrs. Palma has been led to this decision, she says, by the fact that the happiest days of her life were spent in that village during the exile of her husband, while Cuba was struggling for independence.

Mrs. Susan Cornell of Central Valley, an old friend of the Palma family, has gone to Cuba to return with Mrs. Palma and her children. Mrs. Palma has been granted a pension of \$5000 a year, and each of her children \$300 a month by the government of Cuba.

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Calendar for 1909 ready.

GOSPEL PREACHED BY MANY OLD-TIME COLLEGE ATHLETES

Records Indicate That Following the Ministry Does Not Hinder Being Seen at Games.

INSIDE HISTORY

Being a minister of the Gospel doesn't prevent a man from being a very sturdy athlete, as the records show.

The Rev. Dr. Rainsford, who is hunting in Africa now, is a great angler and shot. When golf was first introduced here he was among the earliest to take it up, and it is on record that he played in the first championship at St. Andrews.

College football naturally has had many men who were theological students and afterward became ministers. The Rev. George B. Cattin, who was center on the Yale football team in the late '90s, was a cracking good pivot man, says the New York Sun.

The Rev. Mr. Gailey, who played football at Lafayette and later at Princeton, is a missionary. He also was a first rate center.

Bosley Reiter, who was a halfback at Princeton that Yale will long remember, was a theological student, but didn't finish the course.

There have been some shining lights in other forms of college sports. On the track the Rev. W. J. Hall of Yale won the intercollegiate and national cross-country championships and the intercollegiate two-mile run in 1905, and was fourth in the two-mile in 1906.

The Rev. B. G. Morrow, a Canadian quarter miler, won the championship of Canada six years ago and gave American athletes a scare.

Another athletic preacher was the Rev. H. W. Workman, who came over here in 1901 with the Oxford-Cambridge track team to meet the Harvard-Yale team. He won the half-mile and two-mile runs in a single day, both very easily and in excellent time.

Lawn tennis boasts the Rev. H. J. Rendall, a former Princeton player, who has been a successful player in doubles matches particularly. He is the joint holder of several state titles in doubles. There are other ministers who play lawn tennis, but as in golf they do not appear under their own names in open competitions because of the feeling that some of their parishioners might have in the matter.

Columbia had a coxswain once, the Rev. F. H. Still, who steered the victorious 1895 crew on the Hudson. It is related of him that he came down once from the Episcopal monastery on the Hudson, above Poughkeepsie, and asked that the coxswain of the Columbia crew restrain the language that he was using in directing the crew.

Baseball in the colleges has had its clerical slanders, but they apparently have not shone much. From the professional ranks came Billy Sunday, who left the game to become an evangelist.

NAME CONVENTION PLACE.

The National Insurance Commissioners' Association, comprising state officials throughout the Union, has selected Colorado Springs, Col., as its next convention place, August 24-27.

At the Theaters

HOLLIS STREET, "Jack Straw."

COLONIAL, "Polly of the Circus."

MAJESTIC, "Girls."

PARK, "Hook of Holland."

TREMONT, "Follies of 1908."

CASTLE SQUARE, "The Circus Girl."

GLOBE, Dockstader's Minstrels.

KEITH'S, Vaudeville.

ORPHEUM, Vaudeville.

BOSTON, Variety.

THIS WEEK'S CONCERTS.

THURSDAY.

Jordan Hall, 8:15 p. m.—Song recital, Stephen Townsend, assisted by Miss Laura Hawkins, pianist, and orchestra under G. Strube.

FRIDAY.

Symphony Hall, 2:30 p. m.—Twelfth rehearsal, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Max Fiedler, conductor.

SATURDAY.

Symphony Hall, 8 p. m.—Twelfth concert, Boston Symphony Orchestra.

SUNDAY.

Symphony Hall, 7:30 p. m.—"The Crusaders," and "Barbara Frictie," People's Choral Union of Boston, Frederick W. Wodell, conductor.

Chickering Hall, 3:30 p. m.—Second Chamber Concert, The Adamowski Trio, assisted by Miss Emma Bultrick Noyes, soprano.

ENGLAND HAS LOST MILLION AND A HALF IN SHIPS' TONNAGE

British Vessels Idle Because of Want of Cargo, Face Fate of Demolishment As Being Useless.

HITS FREIGHT RATE

LIVERPOOL.—A million and a half of tonnage in British shipping is idle, because of want of cargo. While a time of greater activity is in sight, owing to improvement of conditions in America and the large export trade that is predicted from India the coming season, there is, nevertheless, a probability that ships aggregating a million tons will have to be broken up as obsolete. Freight rates are low at present, and the sooner this idle tonnage is sorted over, and the ships that never can be worked again as a profit are broken up, the sooner rates will readjust themselves.

Ship-breaking has become an important industry both in the United Kingdom and abroad, and since the present decrease of ocean freight traffic, steamers not many years old have been sold at about half their original cost, while new boats have been realized on at considerable loss to their owners. The market for second-hand tonnage is overstocked, and there are but few buyers.

New steamers of 6000 tons dead weight that were sold a few years ago at £48,000 to £50,000 can today be built for £33,000, and other sizes in proportion. Builders and engineers are having a period of leisure, and in some instances are offering of build new tonnage below actual cost in order to keep their works going.

Prices for new steamers were never lower, and men with the courage to build at present figures must necessarily realize handsome profits in the near future, for such tonnage must supplant old and useless vessels. Many regular lines and others are already profiting by present low prices to replace their older steamers.

According to Lloyd's returns for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1908, the amount of tonnage under construction was 735,378 tons compared with 1,089,087 tons for the corresponding period of 1907, and 1,264,767 tons for the third quarter of 1906. For the year ending Dec. 31 the tonnage under construction will be about 600,000 tons. The amount of new tonnage registered in the United Kingdom for the first 10 months of 1908 was 135,400 tons, or 331,000 tons less than in the corresponding period of 1907 and 520,000 tons less than in the first 10 months of 1906.

There are signs, however, of increased overseas movements to and from the United States, which will reflect itself quickly in European conditions. The advices from India predict a very large export for this year in contrast with last. The prospects from Canada, the United States, Argentina and Australia of large shipments of grain, etc., seem much better, and with new developments in the far East, together with the restricted output by new steamers, should bring about a gradual improvement in shipping during 1909.

OFFICE HOLDING BOTHERS BARNARD

Limit to Points Girls Could Hold Causes Change to the Decimal System for Counting College Honors.

NEW YORK.—Barnard students are instituting a policy of equal rights for all and endeavoring to prevent one girl power in politics by adopting a "percent system of office." Last year they began the campaign after the delegates to the Eastern Students' Self Government Association at Vassar gave glowing accounts of how the system had worked there. The student council, the legislative body of the college, then devised a similar system for Barnard whereby no student should hold more than 14 points worth of office at a time.

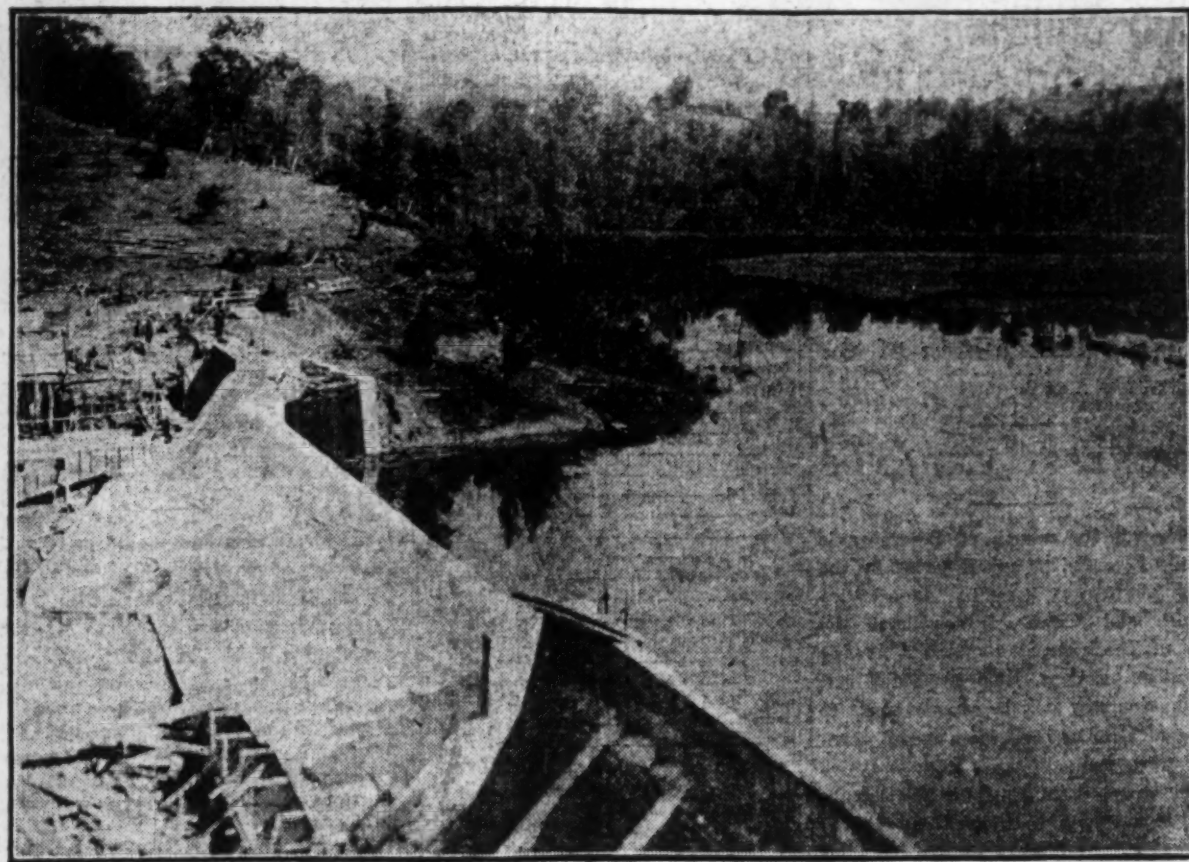
The system, it was found, didn't work well, as the combination of points available amounted to 15 and 14 was the limit set. Many a struggle was fought between duty and honor in an undergraduate office, and many a head took to aching over the problem of being class president and reporter on the college paper without breaking the law.

So a revision committee was appointed by Miss Eleanor Gay, the president of the Undergraduate Association. This committee devised the clever scheme of laying the new system on a percentage basis, because "it is so easy to reckon in decimals." The relative value of the offices is about the same as before and almost every office is included.

STEEL COMPANY BUYS IRON. PITTSBURG, Pa.—The Pittsburgh Steel Company has bought about 20,000 tons of basic pig iron for this quarter's delivery, and, although running almost full, is covered to April 1. The price was about \$15.50.

RAILS GO TO SOUTH AMERICA. NEW YORK.—Most of the rail orders in the international market recently have gone to British mills, which have taken contracts for 90,000 tons for South America in 12 months.

New York Farmers Harness Streams With Motors



CONCRETE DAM ON RIVER IN NEW YORK STATE.

Picture illustrates how practical agriculturists are appreciating value of water power and are realizing on nature's gift.

Concrete Dams Direct Water Force Which Results in Supplying Electricity for Lighting and Power.

COST IS VERY LOW

SIDNEY CENTER, N. Y.—Only the city, village or suburban resident has, until very lately, made use of electricity for the illumination of his buildings and for driving his machinery. In the last few years all the good things possessed by the city resident have been coming to the country—the telephone, free daily mail delivery, the trolley, etc.—and now electric lights, electric motors and electric heating in a small way.

The streams flowing through the valleys are now seen by some people to have a value, which, until a few years ago was not realized, in converting force to its manifestation we call electricity.

that it may be used for the purposes mentioned. By the damming of these streams to get a "head," or the weight of hundreds or thousands of tons of water on the turbine wheel, gravity, the cheapest power known, is used to generate electricity.

In the last few years what has been learned in concrete construction has made it possible to build a satisfactory and permanent dam, so there is little expense for repairs. With a plant for generating electricity by water power, as it can now be constructed, it is about the only cost, for the expense of operating it is very little.

The cost of running a motor is very small. A three horse power motor will thresh, saw wood and run a milking machine and drive all the machinery on an ordinary farm. Still more practicable and useful is the small motor for domestic purposes, for the housewife may be as much benefited as the farmer. The small motor is now being used to run the washing machine, sewing machine, meat grinder, etc., and heating in a small way, which is very convenient, especially in summer.

A farmer, G. D. Birdsall, near Sidney, N. Y., is lighting all his buildings with electricity, and has two electric motors, one a three horse power and one one-eighth horse power. Mr. Birdsall says: "Electricity is the best farm power. It is the cheapest; it is no trouble to use the motor, for all I have to do to start my machinery is to turn on the current. I am lighting my house and barn with electricity, and it is perfectly satisfactory in every way. The lights are safe and there is no work for me to do."

J. W. MacDonald, near Delhi, N. Y., has a small private water plant on his farm that furnishes power for generating electricity. He has a large residence, barns for accommodating 100 cows and his experience is that he can light all his buildings at a cost not exceeding \$7 per year.

Mr. MacDonald's experience shows what is possible for many farmers to do, who have streams of water running through their land, and also how a few farmers may form a company, build and own their own electric plant and so get the electricity for illumination and motive power for the cost of the plant and operating it.

Musical Events In Boston

PRACTICAL OPERA.

It has been said in this column that the Boston opera is a civic institution. It has been said that the claim of the opera to rank as a civic institution lies in its two-fold purpose, to make the best performances accessible in Boston through the entire music season and to make it possible for American students of opera to learn their profession and to start on their careers at home.

That the founders of the Boston opera have kept these two purposes in view in the appointment of the opera staff, is plain to anybody who makes inquiries into its makeup. The director, Henry Russell, who is just now beginning his quest in Europe for singers to take the leading parts next season, is not only skilled in organizing opera companies, but he is a singing master. Besides knowing operative routine he is an educator.

There are two other men on the opera staff upon whom the everyday working of the opera will devolve, the manager of the stage, Mr. Menotti, and the chief of the orchestra, Mr. Conti. These two Italians have come to Boston in the full knowledge of the purposes of the new opera company and in full sympathy with them. Both are alive to the future of Boston as a center of operatic art and of operatic education. Both are skilled in their special routine, both are teachers.

These men with their Italian names and with the French designation, registrar and chef d'orchestre, which follow their names in the printed announcement of the opera company, may seem to anybody who reads about them for the first time to be extraordinary personages, such as are not met in everyday life. But they are practical men with the most matter of fact duties. Mr. Menotti, whom it will not be far wrong to call the stage manager, will be in charge of the costumes and the scenery of the opera house. Outside of the singing, with which he has nothing to do, he has full charge of the production of any opera before the actors step on the stage. Everything that appeals to the eye of the spectator except the action of the singers is under his management.

Mr. Conti, the chief of orchestra, is responsible for the music and the action of every opera. How the singers shall interpret the parts assigned to them and how the orchestra shall play is for him to determine.

Menotti, for many years a singer in Italian opera, dropped the career of singer to become a stage manager. He was chosen registrar of the Imperial Opera House in Odessa, under contract with the Russian government. The negotiations for his release from that contract kept Director Russell anxious all last summer.

Conti has conducted opera in Rome, and was the first to conduct a music

drama of Wagner in that city. He has held the post of conductor in the opera house of Buenos Ayres and has done important conducting in Paris and London.

These men, engaged by the opera company to take charge of the departments of the stage and the music, are both interested in establishing opera in Boston, which they think to be the leading musical city of America. They are interested in the educational side of the undertaking; Mr. Conti is now carrying the burden of the interpretive teaching in the opera school.

In appearance Menotti is less Italian than Conti. Deeply national in their musical beginnings, they have become cosmopolitan in their wider training. In that fraternity which is every day taking on a more international character, the fraternity of musicians, Menotti and Conti stand in the front rank.

It is with the opera school as with other specialized activities; many persons have the courage to try for admission, but only the few who showed undoubted promise of a successful career in opera have been let in. Natural aptitude for the singing and acting art, personality, voice, general musicianship, all have to be considered by the directors when they are making up their minds about a candidate.

CHILD MUSIC.

The question of the child in music has been looked at in two ways by composers. They either write music which portrays their own recollections of childhood and invite children to listen to its performance, in the hope that the child will benefit by the grown folks' expression of interest in him; or else they compose music for the child himself to play or sing.

Of the two methods that is unquestionably of the greater benefit to the child which he can make use of himself. The best music to play or sing before a child is that from which his elders get the deepest satisfaction. The best melodies known, whether they are of American, English, Scotch or German songs, or of Beethoven's sonatas, are the best for children to hear.

Music teachers say that when children are first learning to play the piano much of the music set before them is lamentably poor stuff. They add that certain women have begun to create a field in composing piano music that is within the powers of children and worth their while.

DAVIS CONCERT PLEAS.

Miss Anita Davis, soprano, with Mrs. Dorothy McTaggart Miller, contralto, and Mrs. Louise Wood Forrest, accompanist, gave a concert Wednesday afternoon in Potter Hall. The program was as follows:

Wolf, "Verborghelt," Purcell, "Nymphs and Shepherds," Vidal, "Ariette," Mrs. Beach, "My Star," Remberg, "The Snowing," Schumann, "Widmung," Roger, "In the Quiet Woods," G. Faure, "Après un Reve," Phyllis, "Lolo," "Lesclaire," Sinding, "Glaube," Handel, "Awake, Saturnia," Schubert, "Tangeld," Seeger, "Love, Me or Not," Puget, "Chanson de Route," Cole-ridge-Taylor, "Blood Red Ring," Augusta Holmes, "L'Appel du Fraternisme," Gluck, "Che faro senza Euridice" (Mrs. Miller).

Miss Davis fulfilled the promise she made at a concert last season, when it was evident that her voice was one of more than usual charm.

She attains her dramatic effects with fine gradations of color in her tones. Especially notable was her rendering of Wolf's beautiful song.

That Miss Davis has made much progress in her technique was very evident from her singing on Wednesday.

Mrs. Miller has sung here at Handel and Haydn concerts. Her voice is of a somewhat sombre character, but it is of good range and it is well controlled. Her finest effects were gained in the songs by Sinding and Holmes, although her singing of Handel's air was wholly successful.

Archer Gibson, organist of the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth avenue, New York City, will give a recital at Eliot Church, Newton, this evening. Mr. Gibson is one of the most brilliant and individual organists in this country, and his recitals at the Eliot Church during the last three years have been occasions of special interest to lovers of organ music. Mr. Gibson's program for this evening is one of peculiar interest, as all numbers are transcriptions by himself, for the modern organ, made, no doubt, for the use of the distinctive technique for which he is noted. Following is the program:

Mendelssohn, sixth organ sonata—Choral ("Our Father who art in Heaven"), andante sostenuto, allegro molto, fuga, andante; Puccini-Gibson, chapeau on "Madam Butterfly"; Chopin, "Funeral March"; Offenbach-Gibson, "Barcarolle"; Noval, "Gondoliers"; "Canzone Amorosa"; "Buena Noite"; MacDowell, "To a Wild Rose"; Tchaikovsky, "Melody"; Widor, Toccata; Gibson, "Spring Song"; "Liebstrum" (new); "Love Story"; "Improvisation"; Wagner-Gibson, bridal procession and prelude to act ("Lohengrin"), fantasy on "Ride of the Valkyries."

NOTES.

The adverse English criticisms of Sir Edward Elgar's new symphony briefly are, that the foundation of melody upon which the structure rests is not of the abiding kind; the edifice itself is too obviously planned according to borrowed architectural rules.

While the English people applaud the new work they recognize in it little that is national. Their Sir Edward claims admiration for handling nobly a form that is foreign to his genius and to theirs, but he has not this time reached their hearts.

Among the concert announcements for February is a song recital to be given by Madame Blanche Marchesi, a daughter of the renowned singing teacher of Paris.

WONDERFUL CROPS DUE TO IRRIGATION IN THE NORTHWEST

Worthless Plot Transformed Into Valuable Property by the Government's Reclamation Service.

EXPENSE IS SMALL

SPOKANE, Wash.—Crop returns ranging from \$1000 to \$3000 an acre in a number of instances in the Sunnyside irrigated district are reported by Frederick H. Newell, director of the United States reclamation service, in his report dealing with the development of the various government projects in the state of Washington.

The main canal and diversion dam of the Sunnyside project, southwest of Spokane, were completed early in 1907 and satisfactory progress has been made with the less important work. In addition to providing for the adequate irrigation of this land, steps have been taken to install a drainage system to counteract the effects of over-irrigation in the lowlands.

In January surveys were made of the Mabton division of this project which contemplates irrigating 9000 acres of land on the south side of Yakima river, and this work is now being pushed by the government.

TRUE SIZE ON WOMEN'S SHOES

Manufacturers in Convention Propose to Abolish Code System, Which Deceive the Wearers.

NEW YORK.—There will be a rise in the size of women's feet if the shoe men have their way. No more will mildly be able to squeeze her No. 7 pedal extremities into a No. 2, no matter how willing she may be to stand the pain of the squeeze.

The shoe men—otherwise, the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association—have decided, in the altruistic fashion common to tradesmen, that such things shall not be. In other words, all the girls will have to take a shoe their size.

It is not generally known that most of the shoe dealers have a code system in the marking of women's shoes by which a customer of that sex may flutter into a store, sit down on the leather covered bench and sweetly remark to the man in charge: "I think a No. 41 will about do," and then be threatened with convulsions while the obliging salesman squeezes, or tries to squeeze, the same on to a well, what's the use?

"It's just vanity," said the shoe man who introduced the measure, "and ought to be stopped. It enables a dealer to substitute one size for another in selling to a customer. It is a form of deception that is obviously unfair and unnecessary and I have thought that possibly the manufacturers might be forced into serious consideration of the problem."

His remarks were greeted with cheers, but then there were no women present.

WANT MORE MONEY FOR MISSIONARIES

The subject of the salaries of missionaries was under discussion at the 16th conference of the Foreign Mission Boards, which is being held here. The Rev. Dr. Patton read the report of the committee on salaries and allowances.

"If it is necessary to have our ministers well housed here at home," he said, "it is doubly essential abroad. Allowances for missionaries' children in almost every instance ought to be increased."

The conference decided to petition Mr. Taft to appoint no man as foreign representative of the United States who was not up to the American ideal of moral character.

DAMAGED CAXTON BRINGS BIG PRICE

NEW YORK.—The copy of Higdon's "Polyconyon," published by William Caxton in 1482, although imperfect, fetched \$1450, the highest price of the two sessions at Anderson's sale of part 3 of Henry W. Poor's library on Tuesday.

This rarity was secured after lively bidding by Walter T. Wallace, a banker and broker at 30 Broad street. The work contains in all 301 genuine leaves, and is a tall copy. There are many contemporary manuscript annotations in the margins.

The total for the day was about \$8000.

PROMISE SERVIA RAILWAY PERMIT

BELGRADE.—Austria will permit the construction of a Servian-Montenegrin railway across Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Adriatic, according to a rumor emanating from the foreign office today. The report could not be confirmed, but it had the effect of allaying the anti-Austrian feeling.

The concession for such a railway has been the cherished desire of these countries since Austria annexed the provinces, and upon its granting or refusal depends the question of peace in the Balkans.

NEW YORK SENDS GOLD TO EUROPE

NEW YORK.—The National City Bank exports by today's steamer \$2,500,000 gold to Paris, of which \$500,000 was engaged at the assay office. Last week the bank sent \$2,000,000 to Paris, and during an early state of the present gold export movement \$6,100,000 had been sent out to Paris. Today's shipment will bring the total on this movement up to \$10,600,000.

Bankers again yesterday expressed the belief that a considerable amount of gold may go out on this movement, the low interest rates prevailing here being conducive to its continuance for some time longer.

Wedding Breakfasts

Special Suggestions for Wedding Breakfasts and Receptions will be submitted for service anywhere in New England.

Our new booklet of catering suggestions will be mailed to you or your friends.

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HOTELS.

Why not spend a week or so in the land of perpetual June?

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The Jamaica Tourist Information Bureau, 675 Boylston St., Boston, will upon request give detailed information of hotel accommodations, steamship sailings and special attractions of Jamaica.

Under management of AINSLIE & GRABOW CO., 675 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. Operating Hotels Lenox, Brewster, Tulleries, Empire, Boston; New Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass.

Grand Central Hotel Superior Ave. and Spring St. CLEVELAND, OHIO. One hundred rooms, steam heat, bath, elevator. Rates reasonable. No bar.

CONCERTS. JORDAN HALL. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 20, at 3

Germaine Schnitzer PIANO RECITAL. Tickets \$1.50, \$1 and 50c, at Symphony Hall

Latest News of the Financial and Business World

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET TODAY A TRADERS' AFFAIR

Volume of Business Is Small and Price Fluctuations Are Within Narrow Limits—Wisconsin Central Strong.

BOSTON IRREGULAR

A pronounced falling off in business was noted this morning on the New York stock exchange. The early trading was entirely professional and price changes were small. New York Central was the most prominent feature and many rumors were in circulation concerning the property. The most persistent one, that a syndicate composed of E. H. Harriman and associates had secured an option on all of the Vanderbilt holdings in New York Central, was emphatically denied. The denial carried with it the assertion that no change of ownership was contemplated. Neither the rumors nor the denials had much influence on the price movements of the stock, which was selling fractionally higher at 127 1/2 at the end of the first hour.

Another story in circulation related to the Erie railroad. It was that a Harriman syndicate had been formed to finance the requirements of the company. This also was denied. The New York public service commission will meet Saturday to take final action on the Erie bond proposition. Erie was stronger this morning, selling at the opening at 30 1/2, the closing and high point of yesterday. It reacted later to 29 1/2.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit opened 1/4 higher on the renewal of the report that the directors would declare a 4 per cent dividend at their meeting tomorrow but reacted fractionally when the market became weak. Union Pacific was selling at 177 1/2, an advance of 1/2. Before noon there was a sharp upward turn in some of the leading issues caused by a covering of shorts, while other stocks were allowed to sag. Consolidated Gas was up a point at 127 1/2. Wabash preferred was down 1/4 to 46. Wisconsin Central preferred was up 4 points at 82 1/2. Steel was off a quarter at 61 1/2; Brooklyn Rapid Transit at noon was off 1/4 at 68 1/2. Reading was not so active as yesterday, selling around noon at 137 1/2, an eighth advance.

The Boston market was quite irregular in the forenoon trading. Union States Smelting was off a point at 44 at noon. Massachusetts Gas was the strongest feature on the board, selling up to 62, a gain of two points over yesterday's closing. The copper stocks were lower, Amalgamated declining 1/4 to 79 1/2. American Telephone & Telegraph reacted 1/2 to 125 1/2.

Both the New York and Boston markets showed considerable strength in spots during the early afternoon. New York Central continued to dominate trading in Wall street, the stock advancing above 128. Wisconsin Central preferred sold up to 83, a new high record. Union Pacific around 2 o'clock was selling at 178 1/2, an advance of 1/2. Massachusetts Gas continued strong on the local list, selling up to 61 1/2. Calumet & Arizona was off 1/4 at 114 1/2.

MARKET NEWS

DENVER—The Times says John F. Stevens, formerly chairman of the Panama canal commission and at present vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hudson River Railroad Company, has been offered and will probably accept the presidency of the Colorado and Southern Railroad to succeed Frank Trumbull, who will retire next week.

A special London cable to the New York Evening Post says: The Russian loan has been signed. Amount of the issue is £26,000,000 sterling (\$260,000,000), but this is nominal, the price at which the bonds are to be offered for subscription yielding, net, only £48,000,000 sterling (\$240,000,000). At Paris the offering price is to be 89 1/2. The bonds will carry 4 1/2 per cent interest. London's portion will be £6,000,000, and will probably be issued on Saturday. A great success is expected for the loan.

NEW YORK—At the metal exchange today electrolytic and castings copper were reduced 1/4 cent in the bid price. Lake is unchanged. Quotations are: Lake, 14 1/4@14 1/2; electro, 14@14 1/4; castings, 13 1/2@14 1/4.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS. Money between banks was quoted at 2 1/2 per cent. New York funds sold at par per \$1000 cash.

The exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals of the corresponding period in 1908 as follows:

	1908.	1909.
Exchanges	\$29,822,243	\$38,649,904
Balance	2,037,504	2,192,424

The United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house of \$161,679.

GAS STOCK ISSUES APPROVED. The gas and electric light commissioners have approved the issue of \$120,000 in new capital stock by the Pittsfield Coal Gas Company. They have also approved the issue of new capital stock by the Lawrence Gas Company to the extent of \$800,000.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last
Amalgamated Copper	80 1/2	80 7/8	79 1/8	79 3/4
Amer Car & Fy pref	48	48 1/4	47 3/4	48
Amer Locomotive	108 1/4	108 3/4	108	108
Amer Smelt & Refining	15 1/2	16	15 1/2	15 1/2
Amer Steel & Ref pref	102 1/4	102 3/4	102 1/4	102 1/4
Amer Sugar	128	128 1/2	128	128
Amer Tel & Tel.	125 1/2	126	125 1/4	125 3/4
Anaconda	47 1/2	48	47 1/2	47 1/2
Atchafalpa	96 1/2	96 3/4	96 1/2	96 1/2
Atchafalpa pref.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Atlantic Coast Line	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	68 1/2	69 1/4	68 1/2	68 1/2
Canadian Pacific	175 1/4	175 3/4	175 1/4	175 1/4
Central Leather	30	30	30	30
Central of New Jersey	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
Chesapeake & Ohio	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Chicago & Alton	60 1/4	60 1/4	60 1/4	60 1/4
Chicago Great Western	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Colorado Fuel & Iron	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Colorado Southern	68	68 1/4	68	68 1/2
Consolidated Gas	127	128 1/4	127	128
Erie	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 1/2
Great Northern pref.	142 1/4	142 1/4	142 1/4	142 1/4
Great Northern Ore	71	71	71	71
Illinois Central	143 1/4	143 1/4	143 1/4	143 1/4
Kansas & Texas	43	43 1/4	42 3/4	42 3/4
National Lead	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
New York Central	125 1/2	126 1/4	125 1/4	125 3/4
Norfolk & Western	85	85 1/4	85	85 1/4
Norfolk Southern	138 1/4	138 1/4	138 1/4	138 1/4
Pennsylvania	121 1/4	121 1/4	121 1/4	121 1/4
People's Gas	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Reading	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Republic Steel	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
Rock Island pref.	60	60 1/4	60	60 1/4
Sloss-Sheffield & I.	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4
Southern Pacific	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Southern Railway	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4
St. Paul	148	148 1/4	147 3/4	147 3/4
Texas Pacific	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4
Union Pacific	177 1/2	178 1/4	177 1/2	177 1/2
U. S. Rubber	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
U. S. Steel	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
U. S. Steel pref.	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Wabash	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4
Western Union	67 1/4	67 1/4	67 1/4	67 1/4
Westinghouse Electric	80	80 1/4	80	80 1/4
Wisconsin Central	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2

	Opening.	High.	Low.
Am Tel & Tel conv.	125 1/2	126 1/4	125 1/4
Atchafalpa gen	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Brooklyn Rapid Trans	68 1/2	69 1/4	68 1/2
Interboro Met Co 4 1/2s	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Japan 4 1/2s	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
N Y City 4 1/2s new	112	112 1/2	112
Reading gen	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Union Pacific conv	177 1/2	178 1/4	177 1/2
United States Steel	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Wisconsin Central	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2

	Opening.	High.	Low.
U. S. Reg. 20s	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
do coupon	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
U. S. Reg. 30s	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
do coupon	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Small bonds	100	100	100
U. S. Reg. 40s	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
do coupon	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Panama 20s	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
do coupon	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Dist Columbia 4 1/2s	109	109	109
Philippine 4 1/2s	100	100	100

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Bank of England has advanced its minimum rate of discount 1/2 of 1 per cent to 3 per cent. The 2 1/2 per cent rate had been in effect since May 28 last.

Judge Anderson of Indianapolis is at Chicago. Next Wednesday he will set a date for the retrial of the Standard Oil case.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Co. reports for the year ended June 30, 1908, total revenues \$43,832,356; net revenue \$10,368,228, and surplus of \$9,231,086.

The Bank of Bengal has increased its discount rate from 6 to 7 per cent.

The Boston stock exchange seat of Chester L. Lane has been postponed for transfer to J. Edward Thompson, of the New York stock exchange, firm of Tripp, Thompson & Co. The price paid was \$37,000.

The governing committee of the New York stock exchange has announced the expulsion of Clarence M. Cohen. Cohen was admitted Oct. 11, 1900.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

	1908.	1909.
First week Jan.	\$217,671	\$210,610
From July 1.	6,886,840	6,909,091
First week Jan.	\$182,000	\$182,000
From July 1.	6,160,000	\$735,100
SOUTHERN PACIFIC SYSTEM.		
Nov. 1 to Dec. 31.	\$2,220,431	\$2,546,082
From July 1.	3,053,701	3,731,108
From July 1.	35,358,000	\$3,004,432
From July 1.	14,980,322	1,980,930
MOBILE & OHIO.		
First week Jan.	\$141,304	\$847
From July 1.	5,062,497	\$476,552

*Decrease.

THE COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK—The cotton market opened steady, 3 to 7 points higher. January 9.22@9.24; February 9.21@9.23; March 9.22@9.23; May 9.21@9.22; June 9.17 bid.

Liverpool—Cotton business: Demand fair, prices steady. American middling uplands 5.18. Sales 10,000; 300 for speculation and export. Receipts 12,300. American futures opened steady.

LONDON MARKET—A. P. M.

	Consols.	Adv.
Consols, money	83 1/2	83 1/2
Consols, account	83 1/2	83 1/2
Anaconda	48 1/4	48 1/4
Atchafalpa	96 1/2	96 1/2
Canadian Pacific	175 1/4	175 1/4
St. Paul	148 1/4	148 1/4
Erie	30 1/2	30 1/2
Illinois Central	143 1/4	143 1/4
New York Central	125 1/2	125 1/2
Pennsylvania	121 1/4	121 1/4
Southern Pacific	117 1/2	117 1/2
Union Pacific	177 1/2	177 1/2
U. S. Steel	51 1/2	51 1/2
U. S. Steel pref.	112 1/2	112 1/2

*Decline.

GOOD SHOWING IS MADE BY THE SOUTHERN ROAD

The December Earnings Will be Almost as Large as Those of the Best Month of the Entire Year.

BUSINESS EXPANDS

Although the month of December is usually regarded as a dull period by the Southern railway and the months of October and March are considered the best of the year, it is said that the December earnings, both gross and net, of the company will be almost equal to those of October last, when record earnings were made.

The gross earnings show the expansion in business that has been taking place along the lines of the company for some months past. Weekly gross earnings of the system, which are not absolute, always falling a little short of the actual gross returns shown in the monthly statement of net, have been recalled. For the fourth week, it will be recalled, the total gross was about \$1,500,000, an increase of \$251,569, which was a record return for that period in the company's history.

Gross for the month was given at about \$4,725,000, an increase of \$591,000, as compared with December a year ago, and for the half year ended Dec. 31 the total of this item was \$26,900,000. This compares with gross earnings of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company for the half year of \$23,301,000.

Allowing net returns for December to be about on a parity with October (and it is stated they are expected to be somewhat better), it would be necessary to figure operating expenses at a ratio of, say, 61 1/2 per cent or so.

October and March in any fiscal year are the banner months for the Southern, as in the former there is a large fruit, merchandise and miscellaneous tonnage, and in March the company's equipment is usually pretty thoroughly occupied taking care of the large fertilizer tonnage originating in the Carolina district, where the most extensive fertilizer plants of the country are located. Therefore, the fact that December, which is usually a dull month for the company, was able to show returns equally as good as October in the current fiscal period is significant, and indicates a gradual return to more normal business conditions.

CHICAGO BOARD.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Previous
Wheat	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
May	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
Sept.	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
Oct.	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
Nov.	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
Dec.	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
Jan.	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
Feb.	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
Mar.	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
Apr.	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
May	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
June	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
July	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
Aug.	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
Sept.	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
Oct.	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
Nov.	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
Dec.	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
Jan.	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
Feb.	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
Mar.	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
Apr.	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
May	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
June	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
July	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
Aug.	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
Sept.	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
Oct.	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
Nov.	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
Dec.	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
Jan.	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
Feb.	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
Mar.	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
Apr.	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
May	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
June	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
July	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
Aug.	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
Sept.	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
Oct.	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
Nov.	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
Dec.	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
Jan.	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
Feb.	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
Mar.	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
Apr.	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
May	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
June	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
July	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
Aug.	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
Sept.	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
Oct.	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
Nov.	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
Dec.	1.08 1/2	1.09	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2

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THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

New Model Town.

American enterprise and push are exemplified in large degree by the work that has been accomplished at Gary, Ind. Here, about 23 miles from Chicago, there are being built a city, a harbor and the largest steel works of their kind in the world. The Indiana Steel Company secured a site here of 9000 acres, having a frontage on Lake Michigan of one and three-quarters miles and on this site are being erected the mills and residences for the employees. The mills contain everything that is up to date and calculated to provide the greatest economy in the production of steel. The city itself is to be a model one in every particular. The stupendous task of this work is being accomplished with wonderful rapidity.

Hugo's Drawings.

When historians have been not merely chroniclers, but men of genius, their histories rise to the rank of finished works of art. The collision of Asia with Europe as described by Herodotus is an epic. The vicissitudes of the Peloponnesian war as presented by Thucydides, the lights and shadows of the reign of Tiberius and his successors as presented by Tacitus, are tragedies. The narrative of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire by Gibbon, of the English Revolution by Macaulay, where every chapter, every sentence, almost every word, are written with a view to the whole, might stand in the Palace of Art side by side with the Parthenon or the "Paradise Lost."

—Arthur Penrhyn Stanley.

Some drawings by Victor Hugo were the object of proceedings in the Paris courts recently. The drawings were in the possession of Georges Hugo, a grandson of the poet, whose belongings were levied on for sale.

The drawings were taken with the furniture and other possessions to the Hotel Drouot, where they were to be put up at auction, but Georges Hugo asserts that, while the drawings were in his possession, he didn't own them, and that the municipality has no right to sell them. As proof of this, he cites a portion of the will of Victor Hugo, dated Aug. 31, 1881, which reads:

"I give all my drawings and all which will yet be written or sketched by me to the National Library of Paris, which will one day be the library for the states of Europe."

JACQUEMINOT

Who is there now knows aught of his story?
What is left of him but a name?
Of him who shared in Napoleon's glory,
And dreamed that his sword had won him his fame.

Ah, the fate of a man is past discerning:
Little did Jacqueminot suppose,
At Austerlitz or at Moscow's burning,
That his fame would rest in the heart of a rose!

—BESSIE CHANDLER.

Crumbling Cathedral.

It has been found that the sea air is affecting the stone of the fine cathedral of Marseilles, regarded by some as the most beautiful modern edifice of the kind in France. Although begun in 1832, the building was not completed until 1893 and repairs began in about 16 years. The defective stone is green Italian limestone, and it has been found necessary to cut away the disintegrated surface and protect it with a layer of hard cement. This does not improve the looks of the material—in fact, if it goes on indefinitely a large part of the outside surface will ultimately be of stucco instead of stone, but it seems to be the only way to preserve the building. The lesson, of course, is that the material of such a costly edifice should be carefully selected with a view to the climate of the place where it is to stand.

Some Good Ideas in Civic Improvement.

It may be that with the inauguration of Eben S. Draper as Governor of Massachusetts, the towns of the state will receive an added impetus to clean up and beautify their streets. A Massachusetts awakening is, in a way, anticipated by an article in Suburban Life, some of its suggestions being these:

"The simple things that may be suggested in connection with organization are such as will easily present themselves to your own mind. Improvement about the home is of the first importance, and if a half-dozen members of an organization agree to uniformly clear up and plant and make slightly, others will see and imitate. Improvement of the street comes next, and in many cases it is the women who have proposed and worked out the arrangement for having loose papers and trash kept off the streets."

"Women can and do call attention to unpleasant vacant lots and insist upon having them cleaned up. This can often be done by newspaper talk, and almost always accomplished, if there is a slowness on the part of the owners, by a visit on the part of a committee of ladies. Very few men will feel like resisting the invitation of three or four

courteous women to clean up for the good of the town.

"Women can call attention to the annoyance and positive harm of signs and billboards. Frequently there are local regulations which are not observed, under which billboards can be removed, in part, at least. In the town of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, the Woman's Club at its own expense cleaned up and improved the banks of the Wisconsin river. They were annoyed by three bad signs advertising flour. The first application, advising the firm in question that these women would all forget to use flour until the signs were removed, brought an immediate response. One man, on whose blacksmith shop a hateful sign existed, refused to have the sign come off unless his premises were repainted, and the ladies actually raised the money to do this."

"Numberless ways to do still better things for the community will suggest themselves. One of the very best of all methods for getting on is to assume membership in the American Civic Association and secure access to its 15 departments and to its excellent literature. I commend to your attention this procedure, hoping these few words will be of some advantage to you."

Don't Trust Self-Pity

JEST don't go gittin' sorry for yourself; All that you're bearin', lots of folks must bear; Jest turn to huntin' blessin's an' you'll find 'Them shinin' things a-growin' everywhere!

So don't go gittin' sorry for yourself! But keep on climbin'; Fortune's little shelf That holds the jam seems far off, but it ain't Unless you go a-pityin' yourself! —By Clinton Dangerfield. (Taken from a Subscriber's Scrapbook.)

The great hope of society is individual character.—Channing.

The Fashion in Fur

The sable squirrel of today, as well as the pony skin, is wonderfully well prepared.

The manufacturers have developed the art of treating pelts to a high degree. All the different foxes are fashionable, and, with the exception of the perfect black and the silver one, they are not beyond the average means.

Sealskin and sable remain at the top of fashion. But as both are scarce this year the price is exorbitant. Those who have sets of either find that the styles have changed so from other days that they must be given into the hands of a capable furrier to revise.

Chinchilla and ermine are among the precious furs that are quite important this year. Persian lamb is to this season what sealskin was to another generation. Pointed fox, which shows the white hairs placed in by hand, is exceedingly smart.

Remember that a ship at anchor always faces the tide.

Our Debt to the Birch Trees

Of all our great families of trees, the birches give us the most delicate, graceful and refined ornaments. We can say a birch is elegant and the tree will come up to the standard we set in every particular.



EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH.

Showing the bark peeled horizontally. The younger branches are dark brown. The tree was planted where it had free growth.

When birches grow as nature sows their fine form and drooping, graceful and multiplies them they are beyond description as regards their beauty. They seem to like a gravelly, hilly soil and then they seem just as well satisfied in low or marsh lands. Being not so particular they greatly delight us with

form. Either way will be according to nature's plan and will give satisfaction.

Nothing in our tree barks can be more beautiful than a European white birch in the sunshine. The colors are delicate in the extreme and one will be surprised to find them range from flesh color to rather deep pink, also tinges of lavender and purple, where the bark is peeling and at the base of the branches. The younger branches are a lovely light brown. If one has not closely observed the birches in winter he has missed much.

Most of our city parks have excellent specimens of this birch, like the one pictured, which has a companion tree almost as beautiful, because both have plenty of room to spread and away their branches with no interference.

Where trees are allowed to develop in groups, close planting entirely spoils the effect. The forms have lost much beauty. Greater distances would have been much better or even much closer with more natural grouping. In planting we must look ahead far enough to see how these trees are going to look when larger size is attained, instead of merely noting the arrangement at time of planting.

The botanical name for the birch family is Betula. There are about 28 species in the northern hemisphere, few of which are indigenous to North America. The most common varieties are American white, canoe, cherry and yellow. The American and canoe are similar, although the former does not attain the size of the canoe or paper birch and the bark of the latter rubs off. The canoe variety is the one that gave to the Indians the bark for their canoes and tents. The frames of their tents also the ribs were cedar limbs, and the large sheets of birch bark, stripped from the trees horizontally, were sewed with spruce or cedar roots and the holes closed with pitch. With the cherry birch we are all familiar. It is mostly called black birch but really is not the black one which is the Black Hills variety. The cherry birch is a handsome tree with round top and dark bark bearing prominent horizontal markings, called rutiels like the bark of cherry trees. We like to chew the sweet sapling which is strongly flavored in the spring and which also gives us a certain kind of wintergreen flavoring oil.

Katherine Deming, New York Child Sculptor

According to such eminent authorities as Dr. Charles Eastman, the writer on Indian lore; Ernest Thompson Seton, the authority on wild animal life, and William J. Long, the Rooseveltian "nature fakir," New York City can now count among its distinguished citizens the youngest sculptor in the world, says the New York World. What is more, this elfin creature of genius bids fair to become the greatest animal sculptor produced in many a century.

Katherine Deming is her name, and she lives with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin W. Deming, in the center of New York's artist quarter, No. 5 Macdougall alley. Her father has won fame by modelling figures, and her mother is also a gifted woman, known best as Therese Ostenfeld Deming, a writer of stories for children.

Katherine's father has taught her all about muscles in action and in repose. During the past year she has done some clever things in bas relief.

It is just three years since Katherine Deming modelled her first animal. Her father was at work on a fawn. Katherine watched him earnestly, and then proceeded to make a remarkably good reproduction of the animal. Her father,

accustomed to her evidences of talent, thought little of this particular statuette. But just as it was finished Dr. Eastman called, to stand transfixed before the miniature piece of art work. From that moment he followed the child's work with deep interest, acting as associate mentor with her father, and with this added encouragement she has advanced rapidly in her efforts.

Last year, while visiting the Central Park Zoo, she stood for some time studying two baby bears frolicking together and occasionally rocking back and forth in animal glee.

"Quick, father," she cried, trembling with nervous intensity; "let us hurry home. I want to start modelling that right away."

Directly she reached home she put on her apron and went to work with the clay. The result was the now famous "Rocking Teddy Bear," bronze casts of which adorn many artists' studios, rare tribute to the ability of this nine-year-old sculptor.

Katherine Deming's particular bear is so modelled that the slightest vibration will start him rocking solemnly back and forth. The muscles and lines of the miniature animal are by no means amateurish.

It Sometimes Happens at an Afternoon Tea

"Won't you sing something?" asked the hostess.

"I am afraid I can't," said Miss Smith. "Oh, Miss Smith," said lady number one, "you know you have a perfectly charming voice."

"I'm all out of practise." "Nonsense!" emphasized lady number two. "It's lovely. You must sing." "Yes, you MUST," said the hostess. "Come now," said lady number three, "be a dear, do! I'm so anxious to hear you; I simply can't wait."

"Some other time." "If you persist in denying us all this pleasure," broke in lady number four, "we shall never forgive you. I've just been longing to hear you. You simply must."

Whereupon, Miss Smith, sighing deeply to herself, went to the piano and started her song, while ladies number one, two, three and four continued their conversation where it had been broken off.

Bound to Come

"Talk about enterprise!" "Well?" "They say at the next international wedding the papers are going to run a wire into the church and get out 10-minute extras."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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The True Qualifications of the Business Man

There is probably no phase of human activity in which Christian Science is more legitimately operative for good than in what is called business. Business, indeed, means much. The word itself signifies occupation. It denotes far more than the mere ordinary routine with which it is frequently associated, for it indicates the basis, quality and activity of the individual's thought and also in some measure the outward manifestation of it. The ordinary business man, with the limited and mere finite views entertained concerning occupation, coming into a knowledge of Christian Science, finds himself sometimes in a dilemma. The old business methods gradually appear to be distasteful to him—not to say wrong.

The teachings of Christian Science, as they are assimilated more and more, reveal to him the natural harmony of being and the law of God which is forever declaring this harmony and making it a part of daily experience in proportion to the faithfulness of the student. He feels the necessity for reforming many of his methods and, in the endeavor to do so, not infrequently swings so far in an opposite direction as to render his efforts somewhat theoretical rather than practical, with the result that his business is sometimes less satisfactory than when he knew nothing of Christian Science. The energy and confidence which he formerly possessed seem to have diminished and he wonders why he is less successful than he formerly was. The old

saying that "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing," might be and frequently is a sufficient explanation for all such experiences. Nothing is more likely to bring disheartening experiences than to know so little of Christian Science as to think that mere statements constitute demonstration. Because a business man has learned that God is Love and is the only Power and that the true image and likeness of God can do no wrong, it does not follow that every man with whom he may associate in business can be trusted.

To render ourselves and our business immune from evil means not only to recognize the scientific fact of being, the reality of being, but it means also to take cognizance of the conditions of

human belief which are unlike the divine facts. It means to be more alert—not less alert—than we formerly were. It means to sustain an attitude of watchfulness with greater confidence in our ability to discern human characteristics and the evil tendencies in human thought and endeavor. It means to have not less energy—but more. More perseverance along the given and legitimate path—more clearness of vision—more judgment—more wisdom.

To be strong and, at the same time loving, under all circumstances, would be an impossibility except through a knowledge of Christian Science. To uncover with perfect frankness and yet without resentment or anger any attempt to deceive, or mislead, or overbear, or im-

properly influence, is, very often, the privilege of a Christian Science business man.

In proportion as he is wisely and fearlessly exercising it, he is not only improving his standing in the community and his own business experience and capacity, but he is also lessening the whole claim of rapacity and greed now so largely associated with the business world. Moral mind is not inherently repugnant, but takes its first steps in reformation through being found out in its nefarious methods. Not to be fooled is the first and ceaseless business of a Christian Scientist. The admonition of a contemporary comic weekly ought to be generally heeded—"Be good but don't be easy."

Teach Children to Know Painters

"What I desire," says Glenn Newell, a New York artist, "is that American children should know something of American art and artists. American history is the first history studied in the public schools. Through it the children are taught of our statesmen, generals and writers. But nothing is taught of American artists or art. The children know that Gilbert Stuart painted the portrait of Washington, but of Stuart himself they know nothing."

Sweet are the uses of adversity Which like the toad, ugly and venomous, Wears yet a precious jewel in his head. —Shakespeare.

Every day that is born into the world comes like a burst of music, and rings itself all the day through; and thou shalt make of it a dance, a dirge or a life march, as thou wilt.—Carlyle.

Fairies in Winter

Oh! where do fairies hide their heads
When snow lies on the hills,
When frost has spoiled their mossy beds,
And crystalized their rills?
Beneath the moon they cannot trip
In circles o'er the plain;
And draughts of dew they cannot sip
Till green leaves come again.

Perhaps in small blue diving-bells,
They plunge beneath the waves,
Inhabiting the wreathed shells
That lie in coral caves;
Perhaps in red Vesuvius,
Carousals they maintain;
And cheer their little spirits thus,
Till green leaves come again.

When they return there will be mirth,
And music in the air,
And fairy wings upon the earth,
And mischief everywhere.
The maids to keep the elves aloof,
Will bar the doors in vain;
No key-hole will be fairy-proof
When green leaves come again.
—Thomas Haynes Bayly.

PICTURE PUZZLE



A bad habit lots of men have quit. What is it?

Greatness of mind is not shown by admitting small things, but by making small things great under its influence. He who can take no interest in what is small will take false interest in what is great.—Ruskin.

TODAY'S PUZZLE

A PROBLEM OF SIZE
The following example or "sum" is one which is necessary for all humans to solve and understand:
Put down fifty; add naught; add five; add one-fifth of eight. The result is the greatest thing in the world.

ANSWER TO LAST PUZZLE.
Charade: Cat-a-logue.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S ENIGMA
Enigma: The word is Hearth.

A Rooseveltian Forecast

Teacher (of night school)—"Here we have the familiar quotation, 'Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise.' Give an example in which ignorance may be said to be bliss."

Shaggy haired pupil—"Well, the wild animals in Africa ought to be in bliss. They don't know what's going to happen to them in about three months."—Chicago Tribune.

Why She Was Glad

When the minister, who was a bachelor, had been helped to Mrs. Porter's biscuits for the third time, he looked across the table at Rachel, staring at him with round, wondering eyes. "I don't often have such a good supper as this, my dear," he said in his most propitiatory tone, and Rhoda dimpled. "Don't always," she said in her clear little voice. "I'm awful glad you came."—Universalist Leader.

Sing Thy Song

No robin but may thrill some heart,
His dawn light gladness voicing;
God gives us all some small sweet way
To set the world rejoicing.
—Emily Dickinson.

In moments of anguish no mortal can help us. We then realize that we must stand alone with God, Principle, it is then that we rise to our highest realization of Truth.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, January 14, 1909.

Do We Protect Our Real Valuables?

AN ARMOR-PLATE safe, weighing 300 tons, is one of the dominating features, we are told, of the banking room of the City National Bank of New York in the new building into which that establishment has recently moved. It is the first object the eye of the visitor rests upon. It is bare of all disguise or ornament, and looks, and was intended to look, to be simply what it is, a huge strong-box.

Every possible protective device has been employed to insure the safety of the contents of this box, the most modern and striking of which, we are informed, is a system of steel coils encircling it and designed to "parboil any person bent upon breaking into it with burglarious intent."

The steam can be shot into these coils by touching concealed buttons, in a twinkling, making all the space about the safe "a veritable furnace." The purpose of such a feature is to foil any attempt at a bold "hold up" in banking hours, no matter how strong and how heavily armed the raiding force. The safe might be wide open, it is said, with hundreds of thousands of dollars in plain view, every bank clerk and official on the floor "might be looking down the muzzle of blue steel," yet an office boy on an upper floor could touch a button "and no human being could approach the safe and live." That we may be the better able to appreciate the reason for this extraordinary precaution, it is stated that the deposits in the bank are now \$308,728,000.

It is a sad commentary upon the influences and conditions which have obtained through all these centuries that in the year 1909 the only way in which the directors of a great financial institution in one of the most highly civilized nations of the earth feel that they can protect the money entrusted to them is by devising a means whereby they may parboil those who come to steal it.

It must occur to the thoughtful reader, however, that the money which is stolen from our banks, as a rule, is not stolen by the burglar or the hold-up man, but, rather, by those in the community who are deemed most worthy of caring for it.

It must also occur to the thoughtful reader that this is one of the inevitable results of giving money the first and highest place among human possessions, and that if men would only throw around their other possessions—their honor, their character, their integrity, for instance—a small part of the protection they are always ready to throw around their money there would be ever so much less dishonesty, disgrace, dishonor, despair and misery in the world.

NOT THE LEAST of the qualifications of Abbott Lawrence Lowell for the presidency of Harvard University is the fact that, aside from his intellectual endowments, which are various and many, and his scholarship, which is great, he has had a very considerable experience in the practical side of life, having been an active and a successful lawyer in Boston for seventeen years.

Harvard needs for its president one who is a man of affairs as well as a man of learning, and this combination is found in Professor Lowell. Bostonian by birth, by descent, by training, thoroughly American in sentiment, sympathy and taste; a close and intelligent student of our national history, an upholder as well as a lover of our best traditions; possessed of a grasp upon politics, economics and social conditions in foreign lands unusual even among our greatest educators, a practical man in the best sense, an idealist in the highest sense, he should prove to be a most worthy successor of Charles W. Eliot.

Roadways at Home and Abroad

NELSON P. LEWIS, chief engineer of New York city, was sent by the board of estimate of that municipality last October to the international road congress in Paris. While on this visit he took occasion to inquire into the paving systems of Great Britain and the continent, and he has just submitted the result of his investigation to Mayor McClellan.

He says the minute attention given to drainage and other details of construction, and the extreme care with which the roads are maintained on the other side of the water are impressive to one accustomed to what must be admitted to be the slovenliness of American practise in these particulars.

The French highway system, he declares, has been an evolution. The work of construction and maintenance is entirely under the control of the engineers of bridges and roads, a thoroughly trained corps of technical men constituting "what is probably the greatest engineering organization in the world." "All the roads in commune, department or city," he says, "are under their jurisdiction. There is no conflicting authority, no diversity of policy or method in contiguous departments or communes."

As Mr. Lewis points out, this policy is in marked contrast to that prevailing in this country, where every little community carries on roadway improvement according to its own methods. "The French system of nationalization," he says, "might not be adapted to the conditions existing in this country, but the system has resulted in France in the best built and perhaps the most thoroughly maintained highways in the world."

He approves of action taken by the board of estimate with reference to the keeping of cost data in connection with highway and sewer maintenance, but he insists that more than this is required; more investigation as to the special fitness of materials for the purpose for which they are to be used, and standard specifications to insure the furnishing of materials of the desired quality; a well equipped laboratory to make not only the tests named in the specifications but to conduct experiments which will lead to the adoption of methods and materials better than those in common use; careful investigation of methods of reducing, if not entirely avoiding, the dust nuisance on our macadam roads, and the best and most economical methods of securing dustless roads.

He makes recommendations, also, with regard to the organization of the force employed by the city of New York, the keeping of careful and intelligent records, etc., which it would be well for the governments of other municipalities to look into.

It is clear to the most casual of American travelers in Europe that the highways of the country districts and the roadways of the

cities and towns are far superior, as a rule, to our roads and streets, even in sections of the country where the cost of such improvements and their maintenance is very high. What he does not see clearly, however, is why this should be so.

Perhaps Mr. Lewis may be given a chance by the government of Greater New York to show us how we can do as well in this regard as they do abroad.

The Wise Men and the Earthquakes

It is really pathetic to contemplate the wide difference of opinion existing among the wise men of the world with regard to the cause of earthquakes. We have scriptural as well as other testimony to the fact that earthquakes were of common occurrence in ancient times. It is within reasonable bounds to say that the wise men of the earth have been observing seismic disturbances for 4000 years. At all periods during this time,

these wise men have rather expected that the great masses of the people, who were, of course, unwise, would accept what they had to say about earthquakes, and about everything else, as positively the last word that could be said, or that needed to be said, on the subjects under discussion.

However, the wise men of the different periods have differed with regard to the cause of earthquakes, just as they are differing now. Some were insistent upon the claim that they were caused by one thing, and some were persistent in claiming that they were caused by some other thing, just as they are now. The only thing that they were all agreed upon was that no matter how widely they might differ among themselves, the "ignorant" multitude must not think about these things for itself.

In this respect the times have not altogether changed, either with relation to earthquakes or to other matters of greater or lesser importance, and it is doubtful if even now—when some of the wise men are saying that earthquakes are due to the loosening of the rocks which support the crust of the earth, and others are claiming that they are due to steam expansion in the interior of the earth, and others are claiming that they are due to the shifting weight of the oceans—it is doubtful even in the face of all this, we say, if it would be entirely safe for the "ignorant" multitude to venture an opinion of its own on the subject.

But this is not anything to be unduly worried over, or about which to become unduly excited. The wise men of the world are peculiar, of course. They are more or less self-opinionated at times, and more or less dogmatic, but, no doubt, they mean well, even though they differ very frequently and very widely, and even though they are very frequently unwise in their conclusions.

FROM all of his utterances upon the subject, it is perfectly fair, as well as safe, to infer that in so far as he may be able to exert an influence in that direction, the rights of private property will be protected to the fullest extent during President Taft's administration.

No special favors, privileges or protection, if we understand him, will be granted to any particular kind of privately-owned property. Indeed, Mr. Taft is incorrectly interpreted, in our belief, if it is assumed from what he says with relation to this matter that he will not seek to have the limitations as well as the rights of the private property owner defined as clearly as it is humanly possible to define them.

We have traveled so far along the road toward a decision with regard to the rights and limitations of private ownership—we have questioned the validity of certain asserted private and public rights to such an extent—that it would be a serious mistake to attempt to end the discussion where it stands now, or to retrace our steps. Mr. Taft, it appears, is opposed to any shrinking in any quarter from a very disagreeable but a very plain and a very important duty in this connection. And this is well. We have settled other great political, social and economic questions, and settled them for all time. We can settle this question without any doubt, if we shall go at it with a determination to settle it right.

Mr. Taft in his utterances upon this subject leaves the impression that he has no other conception of good government than that it should insure to every one, of every degree, the largest possible measure of protection in the possession of everything that rightfully belongs to him.

The Panama Canal Bond Issue

ERRONEOUS conclusions seem to have been drawn from the fact that Senator Hopkins of Illinois has introduced a measure providing that the bond issue for the purpose of providing money for the construction of the Panama Canal shall be increased from \$135,000,000 to \$300,000,000. It has been assumed in some quarters that this sum is intended to cover whatever additional cost may now be involved in changing the canal

from a high to a sea level.

As a matter of fact, there appears to be no immediate occasion for raising any more money, so far as actual expenditures upon the work are concerned. Only \$54,631,980 of the authorized \$135,000,000 in bonds has been issued to date. The purpose of the proposed increase in the bond issue, according to a statement made by Senator Hopkins, is to meet future, not present, needs. The cost of construction has been admittedly increased by unexpected difficulties in the way of excavation, the cleaning up of the Canal Zone and the enlargement of the locks, but there is not a hint of any general change in the plans, nor is it believed by those who are most familiar with the work that any change will be necessary.

Senator Hopkins calls attention to the interesting fact that canal construction is proceeding at present under what is known as the "Spooner act." This act was adopted before the route had been decided upon, and provided for the construction of a canal either by the Nicaragua or the Panama route. The Panama route was chosen. "Of course," says Senator Hopkins, "we know a great deal more about the requirements, both engineering and financial, than could have been known then. I have no idea that the canal will cost \$300,000,000, but members of the appropriations and inter-oceanic committees have urged me to put the maximum limitation at \$300,000,000, so as to meet all likely emergencies."

It may not be necessary to issue bonds to this amount. It may be necessary to issue bonds to a greater amount. The canal is going to be completed, whatever the cost. And all the indications point to its completion in accordance with present plans.

The Home of Our First Citizen

DURING the eighty years of its existence, the White House has been at times a typical American home; at other times, but not so frequently, it has been little more than a typical American office. There have been periods during which it has been an inspiration to the homes of the nation; there have been periods when it has been regarded with something less than indifference by the masses of the people.

It has at times felt the gentle touch of comedy; more than once has it felt the heavy stroke of tragedy. Cold austerity has at times held sway within its walls; again, there have been times when it has felt the tender influence of romance.

For many who enter the White House today it is filled with memories of the men who have held the highest place of honor in the nation; for many it is filled with memories of the noble women who stood bravely by their side through hours, and days, and months, and years of sorest trial. For many it will be peopled once again by the statesmen, the soldiers, the heroes of other years; for many it will be peopled by the wives and daughters who have graced and beautified and sanctified its somber halls. Through the mist of years will appear to some the girlish faces of Dolly Madison and Nellie Grant; to others the no less beautiful, if more matronly, faces of the women who from time to time have been freely and affectionately recognized as the first ladies of the land.

It is pleasing to know that, as has been the case now for many years, the best traditions of the White House are to be maintained during the Taft administration; that the White House will continue to be, in the truest and highest sense, an American home, and that the smiles of a good woman and the laughter of her children will brighten and gladden the executive mansion.

There appears to be only one opinion with regard to Mrs. Taft. She is described on all sides as a charming woman in the very highest sense of that term—an intellectual, motherly, educated, cultivated, well-informed woman—a woman entirely capable of taking her place beside the first citizen of the republic.

Canada Is Loyal to Great Britain

SOME residents of Great Britain have recently been worried about the relations of the United States with Canada. Strange to say, the worry has been that these relations have been so pleasant. It is held by a section of the London press that Great Britain is losing its influence in the colony, while ours is growing, and that the natural and inevitable consequence is annexation. This is nonsensical. Recent understand-

ings between the United States and Canada have placed the two countries, it is true, on a friendlier footing, perhaps, than ever. Another matter of importance in the Canadian situation is the news to the effect that Secretary of State Root and James Bryce, the British ambassador, have signed a treaty providing for a permanent high joint commission for the settlement of practically all international disputes between this country and the Dominion. But even with this, there is not the slightest cause for anxiety.

Nothing is more certain than that Canada is perfectly content as she is. She is loyal to Great Britain, and Great Britain doubtless trusts her loyalty fully.

THE TRUE reformers have been those who revealed a right example in times when others were believing the wrong way was the better. Often they were misunderstood and persecuted, but by patience they won their victory. It is encouraging to find that this right method is gaining ground. In a recent article by William Allen White, we find this genial philosopher giving an estimate of the progress made during the last ten years among the American people in discernment of the true way to establish righteousness. He says: "Business may not be made honest by vicarious sacrifice, but only as each man is willing to sacrifice himself. The problem of democracy is at base the problem of individual self-sacrifice. Greed may not be cured in others until it is cured in ourselves." Here, surely, is a great discovery, for formerly the cure for business dishonesty was supposed to be in the punishment of those whose greed had been successful, by the others who had been just as greedy but unsuccessful.

But suppose men are healed of greed by becoming satisfied with good from a divine source; then they no longer fear poverty, and furthermore have no desire for the ostentation which excites envy. In so far as they are individually changed they tend to change the communal ideal, until the man who holds a wrong ideal is left alone with it, and finds it undesirable.

This is precisely the reformative method of Christian Science. Society may seek to punish the wrong-doer, but the aim of Christian Science is to supply him with motive and understanding so that he may be a doer of truth. In all times the drunkard has been the object of angry denunciations. The sullen wife and the cheap orator deny him any right to live, but many victims of this habit have been redeemed by Christian Science, and when once freed from the obsession have shown themselves to be high-minded and useful men. This movement is working quietly, but its reforming power is widely expressed, changing the mendicant into the toiler, the invalid into the useful worker, the misanthrope into the friend, the agnostic into the man of faith—always working with the individual man according to his need.

The progress of the movement is impelled by the example of its Leader, who has been the true Reformer. She has illustrated her doctrine by its results in healing, and the individual cases of betterment have become so many that already the proof given by them constitutes a heaven reaching human thought universally, and rousing higher hopes and desires.

THE MONUMENT to Abraham Lincoln in Washington, it being understood that Congress will vote the necessary money, will cost, including a surrounding park, about \$5,000,000. The monument proper is expected to cost \$1,000,000 and will be one of the most beautiful in the world.

EVERYBODY—even the advocates of capital punishment—will regret the return of the guillotine to France. Having once dropped that instrument, it could hardly have been the wish of anybody to have it restored. Nobody seems to have regretted it more than the President of the republic.